

Jim Crow Cars

DISCRIMINATION DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE

Equal Treatment Provided in the Foraker Amendment to the Rate Bill. Substitute Adopted.

Foraker Amendment Defeated.

In the Senate Monday afternoon Mr. Foraker's substitute for the Foraker amendment against the issuing of free transportation was adopted, as follows:

"That no carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall directly or indirectly issue or give any free ticket, free pass or free transportation to any person except to the officers, agents, employees and attorneys exclusively in the service of the carrier, or to the same, or to ministers of religion, inmates of hospitals, eleemosynary or charitable institutions. Any carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each offense pay to the United States a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000."

The Elkins amendment to prohibit interstate railroads from engaging in the mining of coal or in business other than interstate commerce was debated for some time. So many amendments and substitutes to the amendment were offered that finally all were ordered printed for the consideration of the Senate.

Foraker Supports His Amendment.

Speaking again to his amendment, providing the "same or equally good accommodations for all, white or black," Mr. Foraker said that he had heard much complaint from the South that the negroes do not have transportation equal to that given to whites. He did not, he said, want to compel the carrying of negroes in the same cars with whites but would have them given the same accommodations for the same pay.

"Can it possibly be the design of the Senator to incorporate this subject of discrimination with that of free passes in order to strengthen it?" asked Mr. Bacon, referring to the separate car system of the South for negroes. The proposition, he said, touches upon a matter of great importance to the South. He said, "There could be no question raised of more vital importance to that section." He insisted that the two matters should not be coupled together.

"Does the Senator object to equal accommodations for the same pay," asked Mr. Foraker.

"No," responded Mr. Bacon, "but I do object to giving the interstate commerce commission supervision over the matter."

"And that I insist upon," declared Mr. Foraker.

"In view of the fact that two-thirds of the Senate is Republican I presume that he can make good his boast," said the Georgia Senator with warmth.

Of which we do not bring any knowledge.

Mr. Foraker disavowed any purpose to boast and Mr. Bacon proceeded with his argument against the coupling of the two propositions.

Mr. Tillman deprecated the introduction of the race question into the rate subject. At the same time he had no objection to the enforcement of the law.

"Most of the cars are owned in the North," he concluded, "and I don't want any discrimination against Southern negroes by Northern capital." He welcomed the recognition of Southern conditions by a Senator who had at one time been given the sobriquet of "fire alarm," as had Mr. Foraker because of his position on the race question.

Mr. Bailey's Attitude.

Mr. Bailey also accepted the amendment as a recognition of the State laws on the separate car system and there welcomed it.

Mr. Money took the opposite position, contending that under the proposed amendment, unless it is made mandatory, the State laws would be subordinated by it.

Mr. McCumber supported the anti-discrimination provision, saying that he had been informed that in some cases in the South negroes are supplied with inferior cars, sometimes none too good for travel.

Mr. Clay denied that this was true in Georgia.

Mr. Money and Mr. Bacon sought to have the provision so amended as to recognize the State laws. Mr. Money said that the Southern people were prejudiced against the negroes and were willing that such should be understood to be the fact. "There are many who are willing to ride with the negroes," he said, "and we are willing that they should do so; there is no accounting for tastes." Further on he said: "If anybody could kill this bill I think the instrument has been found for doing so. I won't vote for a rate bill having a race clause in it, and I am sure there are many on this side who will not."

Substituted Adopted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Culbertson's substitute for the Foraker amendment and it was adopted by a vote of 38 to 35, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Burkett, Clapp, Clarke (Ark.), Clay, Culbertson, Daniel, Dolliver, DuBois, Foster, Frazier, Frye, Gearin, Kittredge, Knox, LaFollette, Latimer, Long, McCreary, McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Nelson, Nixon, Overman, Pettus, Rayner, Simmons, Stone, Sutherland, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman, Warner—38.

Nays—Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Ankeny, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Crane, Culom, Dick, Dillingham, Dryden, Elkins, Flint, Foraker, Fulton, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Hopkins, Keane, Lodge, McCumber, Millard, Perkins, Platt, Piles, Scott, Smoot, Warren, Wetmore—35.

Twelve Republicans voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

REAL VERSUS FICTITIOUS CASES OF JIM CROWISM.

Houston, Tex., May 2, 1906.

Editor of The Bee:—Because no paper has any thing like the circulation and influence that The Bee has, and because the points I want to make clear need not be made so here in Texas, there being no likelihood that their contraries can be seriously entertained, and because the truth as I shall put it must have a helpful influence upon right understanding of a perplexing problem, I beg you to print the reasons I give for disagreeing with your views of "How to eliminate Jim Crowism," as appears in The Bee of April 28th.

My position is that Jim Crowism is not the necessary effect of all or any of the causes you assign, and that though one brought the negro folly up to the high ideal standard you suggest for him, Jim Crowism nevertheless would remain in full force and effect, because the real contributing causes which operate as it is, would, in that case, be multiplied and intensified. And I feel quite sure, Mr. Editor, that if you had argued with yourself the negatives of the propositions you lay down, you must yourself have reached the same conclusion I have reached.

Simplified and reduced to its lowest terms the case stands thus: Jim Crowism is the necessary effect of a servile fear of the negro's virility; dishonouring want of confidence in the white man's virility, and, a purpose, if possible, to restore the negro to servile conditions and environments. It would follow if this were true, that the more the negro would gain in head and in pocket, the more he would be Jim Crowed. And is this not precisely what has always happened? On the other hand, if my theory were not the correct one, it would follow that some margin of allowance, either in theory or in practice, would be conceded to negroes who rise measurably above the common level. Tell me, if you can, when and where such a thing ever happened? It follows necessarily, therefore, from the foregoing that the notion that "common" and not the better class of white people are mainly responsible for Jim Crowism is an illusive fallacy even if an attractive one. This arises from considering that where Jim Crowism prevails there the "common" white man amounts to less, and the white man of wealth, literature, law and philosophy amounts to more than anywhere else.

Henry Clay Gray.

COLORED MINISTERS' UNION.

There was a session of the Washington Colored Ministers' Union at Lincoln Temple Memorial Church, 11th and R streets, N. Y. yesterday. Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, the president, presided and Dr. A. C. Garner served as secretary. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, after which the sermon plan was taken up and some theological questions were discussed at length. Those present were Revs. S. L. Corrothers, A. C. Garner, Francis J. Grimke, Sterling N. Brown, D. E. Wiseman, J. M. Hall and James W. Poe.

Dr. Corrothers invited the members of the union to attend a reception to Bishop G. W. Clinton at Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, on 6th street between L and M streets, N. W., next Monday evening. There will be a number of visiting bishops and other general officers of the Zion Methodist connection in attendance. Dr. Garner was selected to represent the union.

Rev. Dr. D. E. Wiseman invited the union to attend a congregational reunion at the Church of Our Redeemer, Lutheran, on 8th street, N. W., Friday evening next.

M. E. Church has been selected to preach a sermon to the union next Monday at 11 a. m.

The Masons of Delaware have invited the President to attend the celebration at Wilmington, June 7.

HOWARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

A Great Man Elected.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees of Howard University on Tuesday, May 1, the Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D.D., was unanimously elected president of that institution. Dr. Thirkield is the founder and former president of the Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., for which he secured an endowment fund amounting to more than half a million dollars. For the past four years he has been corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has general direction of the schools and colleges under the control of that denomination. Dr. Thirkield has not as yet communicated to the board of trustees his final acceptance of the position, but has the matter under careful advisement.

The trustees and faculty feel highly elated over the prospects of the university under the administration of the president-elect, who is regarded as being well qualified by training and experience for its responsible duties.

The appointment is made by the trustees in consequence of the resignation of Dr. John Gordon, which was handed to the trustees last December after an

SENATOR McLaurin's Talk.

Makes an Address to Colored Audience.

There was a large gathering of people at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church last Sunday night to hear an address by Senator McLaurin of Mississippi. The meeting was opened by the choir and congregation singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Rev. J. M. Little, a white minister of Mississippi, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. P. A. Wallace then introduced the Senator in a brief address, in which he said: "It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you to-night to address us a man who has more than once manifested his interest in humanity while governor and since he has been occupying a seat in the United States Senate. His life has been a success and he is a Christian as well as public man, and I invite for him your respectful attention."

Senator McLaurin then arose and took his place within the altar. He said he did not care to enter the sacred pulpit, not because he was not a Christian, but because he was not a preacher. In the course of his subsequent address he said: "I have been thinking how many of you got on your knees and prayed this morning, and how many read a chapter in the Bible afterward. Now, I am not going to ask you to hold

a hand in it. Be industrious, be honest, be Christian; help your poor, your sick and your needy, and support your church and you will be right."

Rev. M. W. Travers of St. Paul A. not at all pleased with this speech. Many condemn it.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The class day exercises of the graduating class of 1906 of the preparatory department of Howard University will be held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, University Hill, next Friday evening, May 18. The following program has been prepared:

1. March, Mr. W. D. Giles.
2. Invocation.
3. Essay, Mr. F. H. Miller.
4. Solo, Mr. A. B. Washington.
5. Class poem, Mr. U. H. Stuart.
6. Declaration, Mr. F. E. Miller.
7. Class History, Miss B. M. Levi.
8. Solo, Mr. J. B. Mason.
9. Class Prophecy, Miss C. B. Cook.
10. Oration, "Scholarship," Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Jr.
11. Piano solo, Miss A. C. Harris.
12. Presentation of Trophies, Mr. J. F. Dagler.
13. Giftatory, President.
14. Class Song, "Loyalty," Class. (Music by Mr. Chas. R. Lane, words by Mrs. A. V. Chase.)

The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock. The friends of the class and the public in general are cordially invited to be present.

SHOWS HIS MANHOOD.

Attorney Peyton Wanted Nothing to Do With Him.

Attorney Fountain Peyton is a careful examiner. He questions witnesses as hard as a housewife squeezes a lemon. He is one of the many attorneys in the courts. There are some attorneys who grin at the judge and act like clowns who are more often rebuked by the court than the man who knows his constitutional rights.

A passage that attracted attention occurred between Attorney Peyton and Judge Kimball in the Police Court Monday at the conclusion of the hearing of a charge of larceny against Fred H. Mansfield, colored. Judge Kimball adjudged Mansfield to be guilty and a fine of \$30, with ninety days' imprisonment in default. The attorney for Mansfield stepped out of court, but returned at once.

"Mr. Peyton, let me talk with you," Judge Kimball remarked to the attorney, who was standing before the bench. "If you want to talk with me on any business which concerns me as an attorney or an officer of this court, I will gladly speak with you," the lawyer replied, "but if you want me to talk with you personally I don't care to have anything to do with you."

"Very well," Judge Kimball replied. He took no further notice of the incident.

Every attorney present congratulated Attorney Peyton.

Mansfield, who has for twenty-five years been a drayman in the District, was charged with the larceny of a rug. He was employed to move some goods for Mrs. Eva Slocum, and in moving, a rug belonging to Mrs. Margaret McKenna was taken by mistake. Mrs. McKenna testified that she gave the rug to Mansfield to take back and that he did not do so. Mansfield denied that he had the rug.

FIFTY DOLLARS FINE.

Court Acts in the Case of Assault on a Woman.

Another attack on a woman while on the public streets was reported to the police last Monday evening. As a result in the Police Court today Abraham Davis, colored, was charged with making an assault on Molly Moore, colored. Davis was arrested by Policemen Fraser and Garvey of the Anacostia sub-station. Judge Kimball imposed a fine of \$50, with six months' imprisonment in jail in default.

Mrs. Moore and Clara Robinson were walking across the Anacostia bridge soon after 6 o'clock Monday evening when they were approached by Davis.

"Let me have your hand?" he said to Mrs. Moore.

Hardly had the words been spoken when Davis grasped her hand and began to wrench it. The woman tried to pull away, but the man threw her violently against the railing of the bridge. She feared that she would be thrown into the water, so she screamed. For several minutes the struggle continued. Mrs. Moore's companion ran to the end of the bridge they found Davis and the woman struggling. The arrest followed.

Robert Porter of Williamsburg (colored) furnished information to the secret service officers which was the means of catching several stamp thieves that had puzzled the officers.

Paragraphic News.

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Kansas City, Mo., boasts of a hose company composed of six dark-skinned citizens who have won honor in active service. Which northern city has a duplicate?

Rev. J. W. Beckett, formerly of M Street Metropolitan Church, served as pastor in some of the largest churches in the A. M. E. connection previous to his illness which terminated his earthly career.

Miss Mattie Bowen delivered an address at Sharp Street Memorial Church last Sunday evening.

The Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church has allowed the sum of \$25,000 and is appealing to the churches to raise an emergency fund of \$250,000, all of which is to be used in San Francisco and vicinity.

The pastors of the M. E. Church are to be congratulated for their opposition to the method pursued by many churches in taking up collections.

Tomorrow will be the 17th anniversary of the birth of the Epworth League. A special service has been prepared for the occasion.

If the refusal of the real estate men to sell certain property to their dark-skinned brothers was the cause of the earthquake in San Francisco, why were the dark-skinned ones made to suffer as did his lighter brother in the calamity? Yes, why?

Many of the most prominent men and women descendants of American slavery of Florida have signed a call for a convention at Jacksonville, Fla., May 30, to consider the "business, professional and industrial opportunities of the state."

Prof. Kelly Miller will be the guest of honor of the Business League at Chicago this month.

Mrs. Lucy M. Carter, who died quite recently, was born in Georgia. She survived her husband, Thomas Carter, many years. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter 21 children, five of whom are still living. Messrs. T. H. and James Carter in Washington, and three others in Chicago, Ill. She was in her 81st year at the time of her death.

The Frederick Hornet predicts for Rev. S. H. Norwood, who has been sent as pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, Frederick, Md., a successful career.

Those who have been interested in the affair of Lincoln University regret that Dr. I. N. Randall, who has been president for more than forty years, has resigned. He has been succeeded by his nephew, Dr. J. B. Randall.

The 50th wedding anniversary of Rev. Reuben V. Nance and his wife was celebrated at their home in South Carolina the 26th of last month. They have living eleven children, thirty-five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. The health of the pair is good.

If the men and women whose names appear as foremost in the "Young People's Religious and Educational Congress," called to meet in this city July 3-8, are the young people, the thought occurs that the old people should call a congress sometime in the near future.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute celebrated its 38th anniversary the first of this week, beginning with last Sunday. The attendance was large and the programme interesting. The number of students enrolled is 1,383.

The campus of Howard University presents a unique appearance. The facilities of Howard, M Street High School and Armstrong Manual Training School are doing their utmost to make the "meet" May 30 all that it should be. The cup is a beauty.

We have received the "Voice of the Negro" for May and it contains many interesting articles.

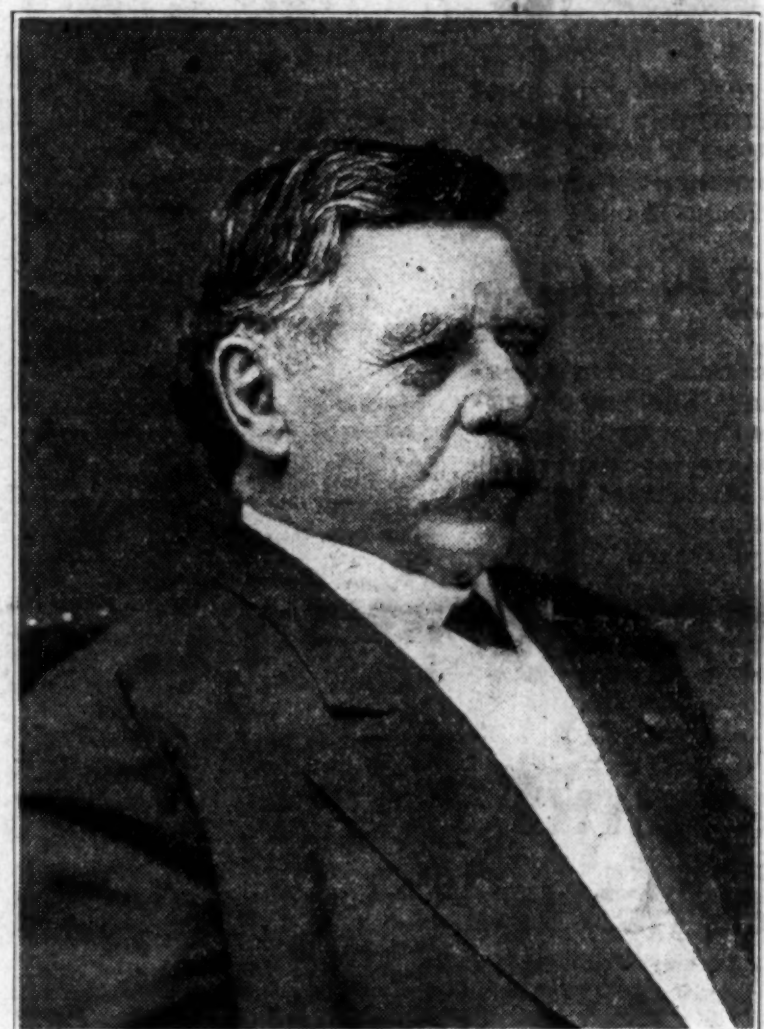
An unknown man who walked down the main street of Hoboken, N. J., last Tuesday kicking an American flag, was sentenced to seven months in the penitentiary.

In the death of Former Police Captain Brown, who died at 9:15 o'clock last Tuesday at his home, 1719 Pine street, Philadelphia, the people of that city have lost a pioneer officer.

It is officially announced that Maxim Gorky of St. Petersburg, will again be prosecuted on a charge of fomenting an anti-Russian and revolutionary movement abroad.

Elizabeth Gates, said to be the oldest person in the State of Georgia died, last week in Brunswick, Ga., at the age of 114. She had been married three times and leaves four children twenty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

Prof. A. H. Smyth of Philadelphia, who was a delegate of the United States government at the recent unveiling of Franklin's statue in Paris, has returned to the United States.



HON. WM. WARNER.

outbreak on the part of the students.

A serious demonstration occurred at noon Friday, December 8, when the cries of "Down with Gordon!" were heard, which was variously estimated as coming from a hundred to five hundred. Hisses, cat-calls, etc., were indulged in and more than one hundred students were said to be in sympathy with the revolt which, it was claimed, was in consequence of a rooted belief that Dr. Gordon had displayed race prejudice.

The trouble had been brewing for a long time. A committee of graduates had been organized as early as last May for the purpose of presenting a petition for the president's removal. A committee with Dr. Gallaudet investigated the charges, and later the resignation of the president was accepted, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year.

Upon his departure for a long trip in Africa and the Holy Land Dr. Gordon was presented with a handsome cane by his African pupils in token of his kindness and helpfulness to them. The exercises connected with the presentation were marked by a strong spirit of loyalty to the departing president.

The presentation was made by Pela Penick of Africa, who will graduate on May 28. Mr. Penick is a bright young man and true citizen.

HER WHEREABOUTS?

Do you know her?—Miss Liddie C. Ayers, formerly of Wytheville, Va. She lived at 128 Mass. Ave., N. E., when last heard from. Any information concerning her will be gladly received by E. E. Cooper.

Tax Collector's Office, District Bldg.

Patrick White of Brooklyn, N. Y., after searching 20 years for relatives in order to leave his money, died leaving \$500,000.

up your hands, for fear it might cause some fellow to put up his hand who did not do either. Then he would go away feeling the sting of conscience and I would be to blame. It is natural for you people to worship God. You are naturally emotional. But worship is one thing and service is quite another.

"I did not come here to preach, but to talk about conditions in my State. The idea has gone out that colored people are treated very badly in my State, and I want to say that this is not true. Your race is doing better in Mississippi than it is here or anywhere else that I have been. They have bought homes and have taken up and settled on the public lands and own a great deal of property, and there are many wealthy and well-to-do colored people in Mississippi."

"There are many who are worthless and who will not work, and that is true of all races there. I defended a colored man in the courts of Washington county once who was charged with murder, and he was acquitted, and he paid me a good fee. He is worth between \$30,000 and \$100,000 today. I know others worth from \$15,000 to \$50,000 and \$60,000 and have plenty of good farm land, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in their own right."

"We have good schools for your race in the State, public and normal. There is Alcorn College, than which there is not a better school in the country, and there are many other similar schools. There are 25 per cent more colored children than there are white children in the public schools of my state, and it is hard to find a colored boy or girl sixteen or seventeen years old who cannot read and write."

"You ought to thank God for your condition now as contrasted with the condition of your race in their parts of the world. It is no accident. God had

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HIS YOUTH RENEWED

MAN AGED 83 GETTING NEW SET OF TEETH.

Change in Uncle William Driskill, of Princeton, Mo.—Eyesight returning, Cutting Molars, New Hair Growing.

Princeton, Mo.—A case that is attracting attention just now is that of Uncle William Driskill, of this city, who, in spite of his 84 years of life on this sphere, seems to be getting young and has a new lease of life. He is cutting a new set of teeth, black hair is coming in to supplant the silvery locks and cover the bald spots on his head; he is regaining the sight of his eyes, and he is getting as spry as a man 40 years his junior.

Mr. Driskill has always been a man of robust constitution and has had his share of outdoor work. To this, with his temperate habits, he attributes his long life. If he survives—and there seems to be no reason why he should not—he will be 94 years old in June.

This change began to come over him several months ago. For a few years previous to that time he had been a little feeble, and had suffered considerably from rheumatism. That trouble is all gone now. He has been blind in one eye for 67 years. The sight of that eye is coming back and he can see reasonably well with it. With all this, his teeth and new hair, he is now almost a new man.

Mr. Driskill's faithful wife is also living. She is 87 years old and is in reasonably good health. They have been married 67 years. The old couple make their home with their son, James Driskill, and wife in the southern part of town.

An amusing incident occurred when the black hair first began to appear on "Uncle Billy's" head. His son and wife noticed it and thought his head dirty. Mrs. Driskill procured soap and water and tried to wash it off, but it failed to come. An investigation showed the black spots to be hair—and it is still getting blacker.

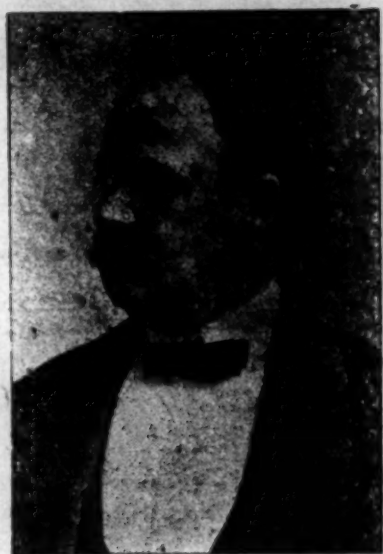
FERRETS TO STRING WIRES

Once Considered a Joke, But Now Plan Is to Be Put to Use—Test Has Been Made.

Port, Ind.—The use of ferrets to string the wires in conduits has been a joke for years with the men in charge of the construction work of the Bell Telephone Company, but Superintendent of Construction Cline, who is in Terre Haute now, where many miles of conduits are being laid, to be used jointly by the Bell and the telegraph companies, says: "As with a good many other simple methods, we refused to try ferrets because it sounded like a good newspaper story and was impracticable."

"But a test has been made, and we know it is the best way to put the lead wire through the ducts. A sort of harness was put on the little animal and attached to it was a strong but light fish line. At the next opening of the duct a piece of meat was hung, and the animal tugged away at his cable of fish line to get to the meat. We also tried letting the ferret chase a rat through the duct and catching the rat in a sack at the other end of the duct. This worked like a charm."

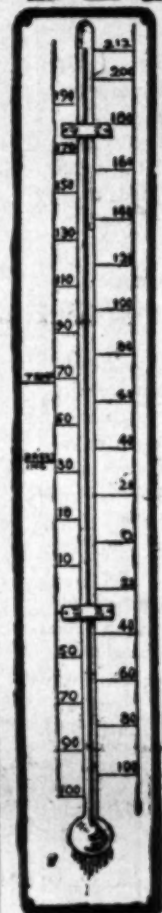
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A HIGH DEGREE



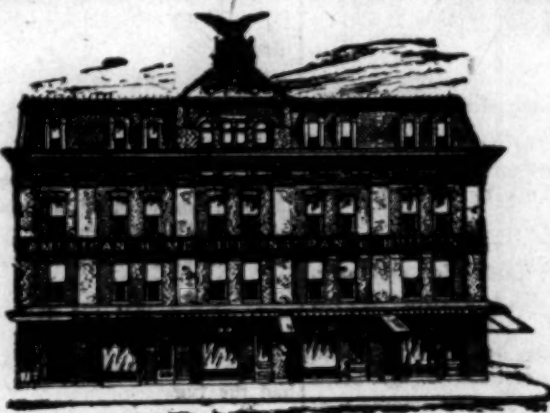
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FRATERNAL

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Odie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baytise, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carles, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P. Henry Henderson, W. P. P. M. Mathew, W. F. V. P. I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.
To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meets at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P. Chas. Dupar, F. V. P. A. T. Finley, W. C. S.
Harmony Department, No. 71, meets

CHURCH CHASES SALOON.

Religious Edifice on Wheels Moves About Town Wherever Most Needed.

Philadelphia.—There is in Philadelphia a lively little church which is indulging in a merry chase after saloons of this city, much to the discomfort of the men behind the bars.

This little religious edifice is on wheels, and it has instigated one of the liveliest campaigns against the selling of liquor ever waged.

This little church always has been a mission church, going hither and yon wherever it seemed to be the most needed, but it has only recently entered so actively upon the temperance field. Wherever the pastor of this perambulating church and his assistant, Harry A. Machey, learn that a man is applying for a license in a new district they wait until the application has been filed and then, picking up their little church, walk to within a few feet of the spot, plan their edifice and then enter protest against the establishing of a saloon.

Fourteen times—and it has been working only a few weeks—has this church chased a would-be saloonkeeper out of business. It always has a congregation of more than 50 souls, and so can rightly term itself a thorough church, with all accessories accorded to a stone edifice. The congregation almost gleefully follow their vagrant church and they have grand rally meetings after every successful fight against the establishment of a saloon.

It will not be long before other mission churches on wheels will enter this crusade against the selling of liquor, and they will be able to put up one of the biggest fights ever waged against the saloonkeeper. They have the law with them and the sheer humor of the situation will render a would-be saloonkeeper helpless with the judge.

This mission is a substantial-looking wooden church with a seating capacity of 250. The pastor is a man of means and a number of influential temperance advocates are backing him, so that the money is always forthcoming when he desires to lease a lot for his church, and he feels it no hardship if the exigencies of the case make him deem it wise to set the wheels of his church moving before a lease has expired. He always secures the land for the very shortest possible time, subject to renewal, and thus, while not blinding himself and his church unnecessarily, he lends an air of permanency to the action, which justifies him in telling the judge that he does not know how long he will remain.

TROUBLE OVER TOWN LOTS

Legislation Will Be Needed to Right Matters in Indian Territory Town Sites.

Muskogee, I. T.—There are 115 towns in Indian territory in which the government has not yet completed the sale of town lots. The first lots that were appraised and the lots sold under government supervision are now making final settlement and every day the Indian agent sends out hundreds of notices to the principal chiefs that final payment has been made on lots in the various towns.

Some peculiar conditions have arisen and without relief legislation the government will never be able to close the townsite business. In some of the towns there are lots which are not worth the appraised value, and they have never been sold, as the government cannot accept less than the appraised value. There will have to be legislation allowing authority to make disposition of such property.

Again there are hundreds of instances where purchasers have made payments in lots, but have not made the final payment. The deeds cannot be issued until the final payment is made. These payments must not run over 60 days past due, and ten per cent interest is charged, but there is no way to enforce the payment of the interest or the last payments either, if the purchaser wants to let the property drop. In such cases the property reverts to the tribe and there it stands. They are found in every one of the 300 government towns in the territory. It is believed by the towns department of the Indian agency that such relief will be provided in the Indian appropriation bill this session of congress.

Russians Want Mines.
The Chinese governor of the province of Hailuingsha, in northern Manchuria, having reported to Peking that the Taotai in charge of the mines in his province had handed over possession of a number to the Russians, the Taotai was arrested and sent down to be dealt with by the Viceroy Yuan Shikai. The Russians meantime require that the Chinese government shall recognize their title to the mines so acquired.

German Official Out.
By direction of Emperor William Foreign Secretary Tschirsky, at Berlin, has accepted the resignation of Baron von Holstein, chief of the department of higher politics in the foreign office. This action retires from public life a personage who more than any other has been responsible for German foreign affairs since Prince Bismarck's time.

Pigeon Plays with Kittens.
A. Hanford, of Spottsylvania, county, near Fredericksburg, Va., has a pigeon which has taken a great fancy to a family of little kittens at his home. The pigeon will go in the box where the kittens are, fight the mother away and play with the kittens until he becomes tired, then fly off and return later.

DISCOVER NEW GEM.

RARE BLUE TOPAZ FOUND IN AFRICA.

Recent Announcement Causes Considerable Stir Among Experts—Numerous Varieties of the Stone.

London.—The public interest manifested in the discovery in Rhodesia of what is believed to be a blue topaz has revealed some confusion in regard to this class of gem.

In addition to the true topaz, sometimes called "Brazilian" topaz, there are the yellow variety of sapphires, sometimes called "Oriental" topaz, a most lustrous gem of considerable value, and the yellow and brown quartz, known as "Scotch" or "carnation" topaz, which is obtained in large quantities, and is of little value.

The true topaz, however, resembles these stones only in color, and can be easily distinguished by difference of hardness and specific gravity, says Leopold Claremont, the well-known lapidary. It is a transparent gem crystallizing in the rhombic system, generally occurring in right rhombic prisms, and is to be found in many different shades of yellow and brown, green, white, blue, and rarely, pink and pale red.

Some of the dark yellow and brown specimens can be altered to a delicate pink by careful application of heat. Nearly all the pink topazes upon the market have been altered, or, to use the technical term, "pinked" in this way. Next to the pink variety in value comes the blue and greenish topaz. Although somewhat resembling the aquamarine in color and general effect, these varieties are much more brilliant owing to their greater hardness.

The localities in which the topaz occurs are, among others, Brazil, Siberia, Asia Minor, Pegu, Ceylon, Victoria, Bohemia, Saxony, Connecticut (U. S. A.) and Japan. The finest specimens, however, are derived from Brazil and Siberia. The chief sources of the topaz in Brazil are Minas Geras, Villa Rica and Neryas mines, the last named being generally used in connection with the white variety. In Siberia the topaz occurs in many districts, notably the Altai and Ural mountains, near Nerchinsk, and also in Kamchatka.

If the recent announcement of the discovery of the blue topaz upon the property of the African Option syndicate in Rhodesia be duly confirmed, yet another source of supply of this variety of the gem is available.

SEIZE RARE OLD PICTURES.

Customs Officers Descend Upon Valuable Paintings in Maine Town.

Bangor.—United States customs authorities at Vanceboro made one of the most important seizures in years on December 30, and the matter has been kept dark until now. The articles seized were four rare old paintings, with an appraised value of \$2,100. The first known in Bangor concerning the pictures was an advertisement preliminary to the sale of the paintings by the United States marshal, which appeared in a Bangor morning paper.

Two of the pictures are about four feet square each, and represent allegories. They are valued by the local customs authorities at \$250 each. The third is a beautifully done landscape with a cathedral for the principal feature. This is appraised at \$600. The fourth is a very old portrait of a gentleman in velvet and neck ruff and is appraised at \$1,000.

The paintings undoubtedly came from Paris to St. John. They were sent from there to MacAdam and from thence brought across the line by team to Lambert Lake, where they were found and seized by the customs officers. The pictures are now in custody of United States Marshal Mayo and will be sold by auction on April 27.

American Bulls for Bullfights.
Texas bulls have never before been used in the arena, but Felix Robert has selected a few for a trial, and the fight will be held Sunday. This will be the first time in the history of bullfighting that American bulls have been entered for the bull ring, and aficionados are anxiously awaiting for the corrida. Perhaps the day may not be far distant when the American ganaderias may furnish bulls for Mexican rings.

Woman Mineral Surveyor.
Miss May Bradford, of Tonopah, Cal., is believed to be the only deputy mineral surveyor in the United States. She filed a \$10,000 bond and by proving her fitness has been given a commission by Surveyor General Kyle, of Reno. She has several contracts for surveying large mining properties in the mountains near Tonopah and Goldfield.

The Oregon's Long Pennant.
When the Oregon went into San Francisco harbor recently from Manila, she flew a homeward-bound pennant from her masthead 553 feet long. Her necessary repairs will call for virtual reconstruction.

Broncho to "Bust."
It is alleged that the president's secretary, Mr. Loeb, was recently thrown by a broncho. As soon as the president gets time, remarks the same authority, the broncho will be properly "busted."

Fire Engines in Australia.
Chemical fire engines are used in Sydney, Australia, and they are likely to be used largely hereafter to check bush fires during the summer months.

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NEED CYCLE CO., Dent. "J.L." CHICAGO, ILL.

Carolus Duran, the famous portrait painter, is about to paint a portrait of Pope Plus X., taking his inspiration from Titian's portrait of Pope Paul III.

Rev. W. Mayo, of Bristol, informed the annual meeting of the British Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Narcotic League at Manchester that 600 girls in his city have resolved to "have nothing to do" with boys who smoke. The boys have taken the situation seriously, for one youngster alone has pledged 550 of his comrades not to smoke.

THE BEE

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UNITE TO REMOVE IT.

To the masses of the colored people of this city, the recent attacks upon defenseless women by the colored ruffians constitute a source of profound regret not unmixed with the feelings of humiliation. No less than half a dozen such cases have followed in rapid succession during the past fortnight. The character and frequency of these crimes render it imperative that all good citizens, white and colored, exert their utmost to apprehend the criminals and do all in their power lawfully to prevent their recurrence. As for the colored people, in order that pretexts for race denunciation may be minimized, as well as that crimes among the colored people may be abated, it is clearly the duty of all good citizens to enter more into the spirit and practice of true missionary endeavor. The ministers should organize bands of missionaries in their various churches and assign them to various sections of the city for earnest and faithful work in regenerating the criminal classes. The various Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavor Societies could do noble service in the missionary capacity and those who are supposed to lead in all that pertains to intelligence and culture among the colored people should unite in the commendable effort to abort the tendency to crime and render, if possible, the community free from criminal taint. This is a duty as well as a wise provision against undue and unjust criticism. We are aware that there are in operation a number of organizations designed to stay the tide of crime and develop a higher appreciation of the aims, purposes and benefits of approved civilized life. But recent developments indicate with no uncertainty, that there is need of an enlargement of the missionary militant and an amplification of the missionary field. The retreats of idleness, always the hot-beds of lawlessness and crime, and low dives, should be the principal points of attack, for these slums breed the scions of devilry, and out of which emerge ignorant, lazy and conscienceless evildoers. We sincerely trust that the good people of the race who we are proud to say constitute ninety-five per cent of the entire mass will set about at once extending their moral influence in the abatement of crimes. Yet while we deplore the crimes referred to and are determined to crush out crime, we view with regret the disposition on the part of our local white contemporaries to magnify the character of the crimes and render them more horrifying by strained implications to the effect that they were committed under the influence of unspeakable motives. We deplore this, not because of the disposition to exaggerate under great provocation, but because it is clearly the result of infection from the loathsome propaganda of Southern race hate, prejudice and injustice, which is spreading to and menacing quarters hitherto characterized by fairness and liberality. Judging from the conspicuous, space and bitterness of the articles, we can readily perceive that the desire is to hold the entire colored race responsible for a few crimes, to besmirch the reputation of the masses and to add stimulus to the spirit of race persecution. And it may be unreasonable to refer crimes to purely social conditions. Excepting those who are accused of criminal taint, if such there be, and whose depravity is

natural and eradicable, it is not difficult to imagine that persons of correct instinct may be goaded on to thefts and other offenses by harsh treatment and the denial of the privilege of earning a livelihood by honest toil. In many cases the pangs of hunger and the severities of climate impel men to do wrong. It is this class of persons to which all good people should devote their best reformatory influences. There are hundreds of mechanics, worthy and skilled, who are not permitted to work at their trades on account of the rigid opposition of Trades Unions. As a consequence, they are driven into spheres of employment which naturally belong to persons of less skill, the effect of which is to drive from the lower avenues of labor large numbers who must seek a living by the most precarious means. Thus may be referred to the inhumanity of the whites, many of the offenses charged to the colored race. We ask the whites to put themselves in our place, look actual facts and conditions squarely in the face and then ask themselves whether out of eighty thousand people it is strange that a half dozen offenses are committed in quick succession. We also ask them in the interest of truth and all fairness whether it is just to maintain that the whole colored race are brutes and criminals simply because a few wicked men commit crimes. Let us all unite not only in exterminating crime among colored people but also in demonstrating a real Christian interest in the community by manifesting the spirit of charity and helpfulness, without regard to race, politics or creed.

LET THE LAW BE SPECIFIC.

Ever since the subject of the organization of the public schools has been before the committee in Congress, a great variety of witnesses have, by invitation and insinuation, managed to get their names either in print or in the report of the committee, or in the newspapers. Threshed out, the testimony of the witnesses amounts to about the following: First, that the demand for higher salaries is just and reasonable and sustained by the action of enlightened communities and endorsed by the highest educational authorities; secondly, that the separation of the races is warranted by experiment and sanctioned if not insisted upon by the popular sentiment; thirdly, that perfect authority should characterize the separate systems, whereby the direction of colored schools should be under absolute colored supervision and the white schools under white; fourthly, that both the colored and white schools should be under entirely white supervision as to general direction and if desirable, complete direction; fifthly, that the Board of Education should consist of one-third colored and two-thirds white members; sixthly, that in so far as the organic law is concerned, no mention should be made as to race in establishing the board. Much more testimony of doubtful authority or consequence may be found in the report, which the long-suffering and patient committee permitted to be printed. The Bee indorses heartily the claim for higher salaries, autonomy and a fair proportion of colored members of the board and hopes and will fight for their consummation. But the propositions to have white teachers to conduct the education of colored children and the injustice of not providing specifically for the appointment of colored members of the board are not only a palpable mendacity and insult which the colored people will indignantly repel, but against which they will fight to the last ditch. We regret that the last proposition is not only acceptable to those who, for various personal reasons desire the removal of certain colored officials and teachers, but is supported by some who foolishly imagine that by insisting upon specific provision for colored trustees, they therefore relinquish their right to oppose general Jim Crowism in legislation. If the initiative had been taken by the colored people in the establishment of separate schools, it might with some show of reason, be maintained that the insistence at this time upon class legislation is unfortunate, not to say illegal, considering our claims to political and civil equality. But it must be remembered that this class legislation

is of forty years' standing, that it was legislation enacted by the whites alone against vigorous protest that it was in defense to the demands of the whites, who would have resorted to private instruction rather than submit to the co-education of the races. Moreover the prospects of mixed schools is manifestly too remote for serious consideration and wisdom and common sense dictates that we deal with present conditions as we find them, always with the view to the appropriation of the best we can find, leaving problems to come to be solved by the wisdom of future generations. Besides it must be remembered, the legislation is territorial and purely local, and deals only with local conditions. To make no specific provision for colored members of the board would leave the matter of the proportion of the colored representation discretionary with the appointing power and render our influence on the board precarious to say the least. And when it is remembered that this elimination of race in the organic law was demanded by a Southern Democrat who comes from a State where the influence of the colored educator is practically nil, the folly of leaving the matter to the discretion of future judges or commissioners becomes at once apparent. We want a just proportion of colored members on the board of education and we want it specifically nominated in the bond, we want absolute colored supervision and we demand the right to have our children taught by our race.

When the people at large arrive at the point where they will acknowledge the equality of all men and wipe out all vestiges of race or class distinction by mixing the schools, opening all the avenues of civil enjoyment to all without distinction and establishing open and fair competition in the effort for place and power, we will be willing to have the law shorn of all local class or race distinctions. But at this time when conditions are fast running toward the humiliation of the colored people and their complete elimination from places of honor and trust, we prefer our rights well deferred and beyond the reach of caprice.

WILL IT BE SHAW?

Formal announcements of presidential candidacies are not yet forthcoming, but beyond doubt, most of the possibilities are now cautiously trimming their sails to catch the breeze which is to safely waft them into the current leading to White House Landing. Of the many good men alluded to as calculated to make splendid presidential timber, no one is more highly spoken of than Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. Among the many reasons why Mr. Shaw would make an acceptable person to guide the destinies of this great nation, lies in the fact that although he is looked upon as a formidable candidate and notwithstanding his knowledge and appreciation of this fact, he still maintains the strictest loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt who, it is hinted in the press, is favorable to the candidacy of some other man. Rumors have been set afloat from time to time to the effect that the relations between Mr. Shaw and the President were strained, but they have long since been dispersed by the urgency with which Mr. Roosevelt insisted that the former should remain in the Cabinet. This is clear evidence of the great abilities of Mr. Shaw as an adviser and financier as well as of the desire on the part of the President to insure a successful administration. There are many reasons why Mr. Shaw would make a popular candidate and insure a splendid administration. In the first place he is a frank, honest, able man and therefore inclined and competent to do absolute justice to all sections and all classes. He is a man of large and varied experience, having started at the bottom of the ladder and by dint of honesty, energy and perseverance, achieved a national reputation and hence can appreciate the aspirations and struggles of others. He is kind and courteous as well as the humblest citizen as to the highest dignity. One of the most pleasing facts of his career as Secretary is that he lends a willing ear to all who have grievances and corrects or ameliorates when dictated by reason and

justice.

Moreover, Mr. Shaw's attendants and associations are such as commend him to all fair-minded people. He hails from a sturdy, sterling stock, whose distinguishing characteristic was absolute fairness toward all men, without regard to race, color or creed. He is also a disciple of Senator Allison, that true and tried Republican and safe and peerless statesman, and who can be relied upon as a believer in and advocate of the doctrine of the absolute equality of all men before the law. Furthermore, Mr. Shaw represents a section of the country which may reasonably demand the highest political recognition. The Middle West is now powerful, progressive, wealthy and great; prolific of great statesmen, and great industry. It is therefore, not unreasonable or surprising that a demand should come from that section for the first place in the land. Besides Mr. Shaw represents sound views upon all of the important questions affecting the well-being of the whole nation, sufficiently radical to meet the requirements of a highly progressive civilization and conservative enough to accept established and approved principles and institutions. In other words he is the golden mean between the morbid aristocratic conservatism of the East and the ultra-radicalism of the Far West.

Upon the broad question of the rights of man, we have ample reason to believe that he is sound and courageous. He is not of that pondering or sky-rocket sort who like to make grandstand plays for temporary applause, but rather one who, having chosen the path of Christian duty and true manliness, moves in a straight course and heeds to the life, leaving the chips to fall where they may. This is briefly our estimate, based upon close observation and study of Mr. Shaw. Of the many men mentioned, we may safely say that not any would be more acceptable to the colored people, North and South. Under the administration of Mr. Shaw as President, the colored people might reasonably hope for a return of that spirit of equality and respect for Constitutional guarantees, which made the characters of such men as Lincoln, Grant, Summer, Conkling and Hoar, the beacon lights of the nation and a blessing to mankind.

Should Secretary Shaw be nominated, there is but small doubt that the colored voters would, as a unit, rally to his support and thus insure certain and glorious victory.

HURRAH FOR SPEAKER CANNON.

Despite the spirited and almost frantic effort on the part of the "Southern push" to secure an appropriation by Congress for the Jamestown Exposition, Speaker Cannon has informed them in his usual and positive way that under no circumstances will he allow the bill to be brought before the House for a vote. Assuming that Speaker Cannon has consulted the Republican leaders on the subject, we congratulate him and them on their manly stand. A few weeks back it looked like the enemies of the Constitution had about succeeded in cajoling the Republicans into this most nefarious scheme. We say nefarious because the money asked for was to be applied, among other things, toward propagating a sentiment hostile to Republican principles and subversive of the Constitution by the institution of a system of high-handed and unjust discrimination against a certain class of American citizens. This is mendacity with a vengeance. It may be safely stated that no class of people on the earth would have the outrageous audacity to ask a government, professing to be in any degree civilized to contribute toward a project which is an insult to its Constitution and a gross reflection upon its legalized institutions. A tenacious adherence to the present attitude of Speaker Cannon and the Republican leaders will administer a righteous rebuke to those who would cast a blot on the escutcheon of the nation. The colored voter has been watching the outcome of this matter and will no doubt be gratified to find that the Republicans have at last come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to drive from their support the only element upon which they could al-

ways safely rely. To assist the enemies of the colored people in their effort to take away every vestige of liberty and civic rights would be to drive them away from the Republican party to seek alliances where some seat of security may be guaranteed. We thank Speaker Cannon for his noble stand and hope that the Republican Senate may be equally manly. To rebuke the cohorts of persecution and prejudice at this time will have the effect to dismay if not completely rout the enemy. Congratulations, old man. It is the crowning jewel of your seventy years' work.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

This name should be dear to every American. But how few respect it. In a decision by his honor Justice Stafford in deciding the motion for a preliminary injunction against the Columbia Typographical Union, this learned judge demonstrated the independence of an American citizen. Justice Stafford in this decision sustained the American working man against an exclusive and prejudiced institution. While we believe in upholding the dignity of labor, one class of working men should not be made to suffer for the benefit of a few. So jubilant are the open-shop advocates that a paper has been published in which the full opinion of Justice Stafford is published and lays the law down and gives disorganizers to understand that the American citizen must be respected. If some of our judges would follow the example of Justice Stafford, the conditions in the South would be different.

Those who heard Senator McLaurin of Mississippi last Sunday evening at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church were very much disappointed. Many said that he thought he was lecturing a lot of ignorant people. Colored men who continue to beg prejudiced white men to speak to them should be lectured to until they learn some sense.

The white Republicans and Democrats want Col. Devaux of Georgia removed after the expiration of his second term. Well, the third term tenure of office under this administration applies to colored appointments only and the sooner the colored voters realize this fact the better they will succeed. Col. Devaux has made a good officer. This is a spectacular administration. You see it and you don't see it. Let nothing surprise the colored man.

The Bee regrets the retirement of Prof. M. Grant Lucas from the presidency of the High School Alumni. Prof. Lucas has made a most admirable president. Indeed, he has made the association what it is to-day. The Bee thinks that the association has made a blunder in not re-electing him. He is energetic, aggressive and progressive.

Every honest citizen favors suffrage in the District of Columbia.

WHY SHOULD WE WORRY?

Why should the colored man worry? His conscience is clear and his heart has always been right. Those whom he has served faithfully have joined the forces of his enemies and today the faithful black allies whose patriotism is only respected when the republic is about to be destroyed, have been displaced for those who attempted to destroy the Union. But why should the colored man worry? There is always a day of retribution. This is a Republican administration, but the colored man receives less consideration under it than any other nationality and a great deal less than its enemies. But why should we worry? The Bee has always maintained that this administration was spectacular in its character and the negro could hope for nothing under it. Let the sycophants and cowards bow to it and accept the teachings of the false masses and the colored man will continue to be the obedient slave of the monster. But why should we worry? All the friends of the colored man are not dead. Let the enemies within his ranks be put out of the way, then there is some hope. He might as well break for other clover fields, because there is no more Republican party. There is a party in

existence by that name, but not in principles. But why should we worry? The colored man has been sacrificed for Southern votes to pass a rate bill. Both parties have compromised him, because his color is a bar to his citizenship. But why should we worry? Every lane has a turn. It is the shopgirl who is intoxicated with prejudice. It is her inferior position that makes her feel her superiority over the colored man or woman. Conditions often cause people to forget their birth. The colored man is going on just the same while his enemies are riding into power. The colored man must strike for his particular freedom if he would be free. The atmosphere of Washington is becoming foul. No place is free. The corners that once were uncontaminated are now infested with disease. But why should we worry?

COME DOWN.

With the humiliating provision touching passenger service for colored citizens staring us in the face, local citizens' associations preparing for the institution of Jim Crow street cars in the city and the attempt on the part of disgruntled colored people and prejudiced white ones insisting upon the elimination of all favorable provision in the school bill, it would seem high time for our so-called political leaders to display their power and influence and stop letting off hot air and our pedantic professors and eloquent lecturers to stop indulging in glittering generalities and senseless discussions upon the difference between ec and et and a lot of other moonshine and set about doing something tangible and practical.

HOWARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The trustees of Howard University have selected a president to succeed Dr. John Gordon. The new president is from the South and it is said that he is a brilliant scholar and a gentleman of influence. What the new president should do is to reorganize the University and place competent teachers in it. Of course there are a few teachers in the institution who are in need of strict discipline. Prof. Fairfield is a gentleman and he has performed his work well. The new president will find in Prof. Fairfield elements that will aid him in making Howard University one of the leading colleges in the world.

The first act of the new president is to get rid of the tattlers.

A GREAT DEFENSE.

The argument of Attorney General Moody in the Arkansas case last week was a most lucid and masterful presentation of the rights of the colored people guaranteed by the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution. In his speech, Mr. Moody showed profound learning, felicitous application of the law to the case and manifested a sympathy toward the colored race and a brilliant championship rarely seen in the Supreme Court of the United States. We thank the Attorney General for his noble and brilliant defense and trust that hundreds and thousands of our race may obtain the speech and thus acquire new arguments in favor of their rights to life, liberty and the fruits of their toil.

THE SERVANT CLASS.

From the Ohio Standard. In discussing the servant question the Washington City Bee, one of the leading Afro-American Journals says: "The colored pulpit has thrown aside religion and joined the army of money grafters. Instead of religion in the colored churches being preached, begging for money to carry into effect speculation schemes from which many of them receive a percentage. What will be the future of the colored servant? is the question that ought to be considered by the pulpit. The colored servant is passing out of existence fast."

The above is very plain talk, but none too plain to call attention, emphatically to a very serious matter. "While Nero is fiddling Rome is burning." While the pulpit is chasing the almighty dollar, the foundation of future success is giving away—occupations and opportunities are gradually slipping from our hands.

The Afro-American pulpit and press should join hands in every community and contend in a practical way for strength. The Bee is looking at it from a right standpoint and we hope it will keep up the righteous fight.



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Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mrs. N. Edworth of Va. has returned to her home.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones left the city for Charlottesville, Va., last week.

Miss Fannie Mitchell is sick at her home, 1335 V street, northwest.

After a very pleasant trip to Philadelphia Mrs. C. M. Thomas and son have returned home.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks spent a few days with his daughter, Mrs. R. L. Jones at her home, Charleston, W. Va.

Among the strangers who attended Abyssinia last week were Mrs. A. Jackson and Miss R. E. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson went to Hampton as the guests of Mrs. Ann Dennis.

Miss Fleetwood, daughter of Major C. A. and Mrs. Fleetwood, will return to the city in June from St. Louis, Mo., where she has been teaching school.

Miss M. Jenkins has returned from Richmond, Va., where she went to be present at the marriage of her cousin, Miss V. A. Slay.

Mr. I. H. Carpenter, who is to graduate from the theological department this month, will take charge of the M. E. Church at Salem, Va.

At a reception given by Messrs. B. Cornelius and J. Pope of Chicago, was Mr. H. M. Landou of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Francis Williams gave a theatre party last week in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Jackson, and Mrs. Rachel Smith, both of the Monumental City.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Dr. Daniel H. Williams, former surgeon of Freedmen's Hospital, has been appointed a member of the Board for Vacation Schools in Chicago.

CITY BREVITIES.

Maggie Peyton Dulaney died Sunday, May 6, at 1:55 P. M.

The Whist Circle was largely attended last Thursday evening.

Mr. Henry Johnson is acting deputy marshal at the Police Court.

Mr. A. W. Boston, who has been quite sick, is able to resume work at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Stewart M. Lewis is being urged for Probationary Officer of the Juvenile Court.

Miss Blanche Morgan, who has been in the city on a visit, left for Richmond, Va., Friday.

The paper reception at Miss Mollie Young's this week was well attended.

THE CIVIC CLUB.

The Civic Club met at the residence of Dr. John R. Francis last Saturday night.

There were about twenty members present. Prof. Kelley Miller was the central figure because he was requested to make his report. A member asked him what he had said to the House Committee on the school bill. It had been whispered that he had the word colored stricken from the bill, contrary to the instructions of the club. Attorney James A. Cobb was the first member to attack the Black Roclans. He wanted to know why he didn't carry out the instructions of the Club. Attorney Cobb read him a lecture and the Club decided he (Miller) should return to Congress and express the sentiment of the Club and not his.

Mr. Miller stated that he expressed his own views only.

Mr. Tyson stated that he should have expressed the views of the Club and not his own.

Dr. Loftis was very indignant.

Prof. Moore of Howard University thought Prof. Miller had committed a fatal blunder. It is a question of conjecture whether the colored people should receive any representation on the school board should the bill pass in its present shape.

Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, Curtis and Cobbins, a few of the level-headed members were surprised and so expressed themselves.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting Dr. Francis quieted the

nerves of the indignant members by passing fried pickled crab meat, biscuits and black coffee and ice cream and cake.

The longest speech was made by Attorney Cobb.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI.

ADDRESSES BEFORE THE M STREET GRADUATES.

Representative Green and Mr. Chas. W. Needham the Speakers—Elections of Officers.

The M Street High School Alumni Association held its annual meeting last Monday evening in the assembly hall of the M Street High School.

A representative audience was present to pay its respects to Representative Green of Massachusetts, a member of the House committee on the District of Columbia, and to Dr. Chas. W. Needham, a member of the Board of Education, who were the speakers of the evening.

Representative Green delivered, in an entertaining address, the outlines and principles of right and justice by which the State of Massachusetts has worked its way to the forefront among those communities which stand for the best in civilization, and earnestly recommended the adoption of such a policy by all organizations and governments.

Massachusetts has always made the educating of her youth her first duty, believing that with this qualification all citizens have the means of more complete living.

Accompanied by Mr. J. Gerald Tyler, Mr. W. Stanton Wormley favored the audience with a solo, following which Mr. M. Grant Lucas, president of the association, introduced Dr. Charles W. Needham, who said in part:

"We are born into a world which we have not made—a world whose phenomena take place according to fixed laws.

The people in South Washington were into the world with us. In such a world we are appointed to live, and in it all our work is to be done."

After Dr. Needham's address Miss Lottie Wallace sang.

Officers Elected.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers after the exercises, the result of which election follows: Mr. G. C. Wilkinson, president; Miss Anna Thompson, first vice-president; Miss Bertha Howard, second vice-president; Mr. Jno. W. White, third vice-president; Mr. Eugene Wilson, fourth vice-president; Mrs. A. J. Cooper, librarian; Dr. J. C. Dowling, recording secretary; Mr. Bernhardt Keys, assistant recording secretary; Miss Zeta Dyson, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Williams, assistant corresponding secretary; Lawyer Wm. L. Pollard, treasurer; Mr. A. C. Newman, statistician; Miss Hattie Collier, assistant statistician; Mr. J. D. Campbell, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. C. O. Lewis, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. P. CLUB OF EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.

The Young Men's Philanthropic Club celebrated its second anniversary at the Ebenezer M. E. Church, 4th and D streets, S.E., at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon last by appropriate exercises.

The music for the occasion was rendered by the Epworth League choir, Prof. Williams, director, George Brown, president of the club, presided. J. W. Lyons, register of the U. S. Treasury, Lawyer W. C. Martin and Mr. Ferdinand D. Whitby of Howard University, being present by special invitation delivered short addresses.

After a well rendered solo by Madam Mamie Jones, President Brown made a short address in which he explained the causes which led to the organization of the club and the relief it had afforded deserving members of the church. W. H. Newman, the secretary, read his annual report which was heartily appreciated by the large audience present.

The report showed that \$161 had been collected during the past year and nineteen members of the church relieved.

The closing address was made by Dr. E. W. S. Peck, pastor of the church. The officers of the club are: George Brown, president; W. H. Newman, secretary; Henry Naylor, treasurer; T. I. Dorsey, chaplain; Daniel Stewart, sergeant-at-arms. The club deserves, and was highly praised for its laudable efforts.

CHIEF GRIFFIN IN A NEW ROLE.

The most enterprising man in this city at the head of the Grand United Order of True Reformers is Grand Chief W. R. Griffin. Since he has been at the head of this organization in this city, no man is more popular among the people than he is. Chief Griffin now appears in a new role. May 24, 25 and 26 he will present Williams and Fauntroy and their own dramatic company for the benefit of the Old Folks Home. This is one of the best dramatic companies in the city and those who wish to see a fine drama should not fail to attend.

DR. DREW IS NOW A PH.D.

The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., pastor of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., last Thursday, May 8, at the annual commencement exer-

cises in Baltimore, Md. It was conferred by Dean E. G. W. Kennard, A.M., D.D., Ph.G., of the Christ College.

A reception will be tendered to Dr. Drew in honor of the degree, Thursday, June 7, at 8 P. M.

You are most cordially invited to attend the Grand United Rally and special services at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 108 O street, N. W., Sunday, May 13, at 11 A. M. Dr. Drew will preach, subject, "The Woman's Dance for Man's Head."

At 8 P. M. the annual sermon to Queen Esther Lodge No. 12 of Good Samaritans, Chief Bell, Grand Sire.

\$5,000 Grand United Rally Sunday, May 20, at 11 A. M. Dr. Drew will preach. Subject, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death."

3 P. M., a sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Kennard, A.M., D.D., Ph.G., dean of Christ College of Baltimore, Md., subject, "Hath God Cast Away This People?"

Tuesday, May 22, at 8 P. M., Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, D.D., pastor of the Miles C. M. E. Church, subject, "Hell With the Lid Off."

Sunday, May 27, at 11 A. M., Dr. Drew, subject, "Two Builders."

8 P. M., subject, "The Devil's Hog Killing."

Wednesday, May 30, Labor day, at 8 P. M., Sunday School May Queen entertainment.

Thursday, May 31, at 8 P. M., Rev. M. W. Clair, Ph.D., pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church.

Sunday, June 3, Dr. Drew, subject, "Death in the Pot." 8 P. M., subject, "The Voice from Hell."

Sunday, June 10, Rev. Dr. A. M. Molloch, president of Christ College of Baltimore, Md.

DOING GOOD WORK.

There is a lady at the Police Court by the name of Mrs. Dean who looks after the female prisoners. She represents the Christian Temperance Union of this city. This is the first female that has ever had the temerity to look after fallen girls and unfortunate colored women. In fact Mrs. Dean makes no discrimination. She interests herself in white girls as well as colored. She is unlike all other prisoners' friends who have been at this court and who are there now, and very seldom look after colored girls, men or women. She has secured homes and places for colored girls and women who, by accident,

happen to get into trouble. She is highly respected by the court and her recommendations are very often respected. She is doing good work among the unfortunates and here is an excellent opportunity for the colored people to show their Christian, benevolent and charitable spirit by urging Congress to appropriate several thousand dollars for a home for unfortunate females or fallen girls and women. It would be well for the colored churches to invite her to speak and get her limited experience at the Police Court among the unfortunates. The above is an exact likeness of the woman who is doing so much for depraved and fallen humanity. Will the colored churches do their duty? Will the colored ministers invite her to their churches and hear her tell the story? Now is the time for the colored pulpit to be doing something to reform those against whom there is so much prejudice.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

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Mrs. M. A. Parker, the D. M. N. K. has also made a similar appeal to the twenty-three Households of Ruth to which they are nobly responding.

There are three lodges, on P. G. M. Council, one Patriarch and one Household of Ruth in San Francisco.

Memorial exercises on the life and character of several deceased members of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365 were held at Israel C. M. E. Church at 2:30 P. M. Sunday last. W. E. Casius Est Ko, the N. G. of the lodge, presided. Eulogistic addresses were made by Rev. W. J. Howard, Stafford Parker, Thomas L. Jones, W. H. Lewis, Jr., A. S. Howard, W. H. Ricks and several others.

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WHO IS SHE?

The Buxton Eagle and The Blue Grass Bugle, both have notices of a young lady by the name of Miss Erma Bruce, who graduated with high honors from the Leavenworth High School. She stood at the head of her class of 44 members. The Bugle claims that she is the daughter of B. K. Bruce, principal of the South Leavenworth Colored School, while the other claims that she is the daughter of Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, and also a former register of the treasury. Who is she? Will the papers state?

CATALOGUE EDITION.

The Bishop College Student of April 27 comes in the form of the catalogue of the Bishop College at Marshall, Texas. It

IS NOT A CANDIDATE

ROBBINS DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Former Leader of Coal Operators Said to Be After Senatorial Toga—Has Support of Miners and Labor Unions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—F. L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal company, who held the center of the stage during the heated coal conference in this city, in which he broke away from the "stand-pat" operators and stood by the side of John Mitchell for the re-adoption of the 1903 scale, has absolutely declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. His stand in the coal conference placed the 250,000 voting Pennsylvania coal miners behind him and also gave him the support of the labor unions of the great industrial state. The United States Steel corporation crowd and other great industrial interests in Pennsylvania also were urging him to make the race and insisting that, though certain railroad interests would line up against him, the nomination would be given him on a silver platter.

The railroad interests have been turned against him because of his stand at Indianapolis. He not only opposed and fought the policy against an advance in wages adopted by the bituminous railroads and their railroad coal companies, but his stand also was opposed to the interests of the great anthracite coal railroads. On top of that he assisted John



FRANCIS L. ROBBINS.
(Prominent Coal Operator Who Has Declined a Governorial Nomination.)

Mitchell, in the Indianapolis conference, in showing that the railroads owned bituminous coal mines, and that their ownership brought demoralization to the trade and to wages.

Robbins was born in Ripon, Wis., in 1855. In college he was an athlete, and especially a crack baseball player. He attended Cornell to complete his education. His athletic days he turned to account well. He built up wonderful reserve energy that has served him so well in the long battles in Indianapolis, lasting three and four days and nights with hardly a break. He has turned his muscle into millions and is now known as "the world's largest coal operator and a multi-millionaire"—the employer of 70,000 men. In 1890 Robbins was a large individual operator when he evolved the plan of consolidating the coal companies in the western Pennsylvania district. The Pittsburgh Coal company, which has matured out of that thought, has numerous subsidiary and allied companies; it has its own freight cars, its own docks on the lakes, its own lake boats, its own mining towns and its mines, with its subsidiary companies, 21,000,000 tons of coal a year—almost double the normal output of all of the mines in Indiana. Robbins has invaded Ohio and has established his interests in the Hocking valley through half a dozen companies, and he has planted the Illinois Collieries Company in Illinois. It has eight mines, with an output of 1,500,000 tons a year. He dominates the coal trade over the great lakes.

For many years Robbins was the leader of the operators in the joint conferences with the miners in Indianapolis. Because of his "change of heart," which caused him to desert the "stand-pat" forces of the operators, he was officially deposed in the special conference in Indianapolis and J. H. Winder, of Ohio, president of the Sunday Creek Mining company—the second largest producer—was elected official chairman. Robbins was not only deposed but practically ejected and denounced. His usual composure was not ruffled in the least. He moved over to the miners' side of the house and sat down between two colored delegates from Indian Territory. From that position he dissented from the stand of the "stand-pat" operators, who, he said, threatened to precipitate a great industrial panic on the country. He offered to readopt the 1903 scale with the present conditions and he has done so and put his men to work. Had it not been for Robbins' stand a national suspension of mining would have been certain.

Though Robbins has declined to be a candidate for governor, it is understood that when the time comes for him to slip into the United States senate he will not show the same reluctance. And, in this plan he will have the support of the miners, who say they have always found him a hard fighter but a just opponent.

A LOG FROM GRANT'S CABIN

Interesting Relic of Great General Presented to War Department by President Roosevelt.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has presented to the war department for its historical collection a section of a log from the cabin which Gen. U. S. Grant built for his family near St. Louis after his resignation from the regular army before the opening of the war of 1861. The section is from a log which was used in making a frame presented to Andrew Carnegie acknowledging his gift of a million dollars to the library association.

The relic was sent to the president by C. F. Blanke, of St. Louis, who purchased the cabin and presented it to the city of St. Louis for preservation in Forest park. It was exhibited at the St. Louis exposition and attracted much attention. As the president had no suitable place to display



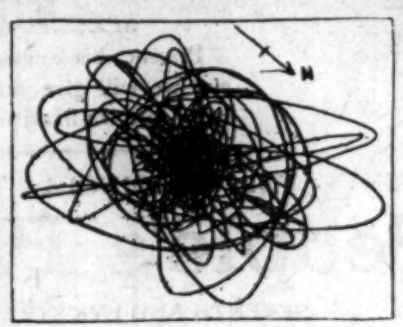
"HARDSCRABBLE," GEN. GRANT'S LOG CABIN HOME.

the frame containing the section of wood he sent it to the war department, where it will have a place in the reception room of the secretary of war. A descriptive book sent with the relic shows pictures of the cabin as it stood on Gen. Grant's farm and recounts the history of how Grant built the cabin as a shelter for his family in 1854, at a time when he was considered a failure by his relatives and friends.

RECORD OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Seismographic Diagram Showing Motion Caused by Shock in Japan in 1887.

Chicago.—When at the time of an earthquake the ground moves to and fro the diagrams obtained from seismographs show that a particle has followed an extremely variable course. The accompanying diagram is not of a tangled skein of yarn, but is the picture of the vibration in an earthquake. It was made by a seismograph during an earthquake in Japan in 1887 and shows the complicated motion of a single point of the earth's surface. The diagram is multiplied six times. The minute preliminary



AN EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

tremors have a range of motion measured by a small fraction of a millimeter, while the pronounced movements have a horizontal range of motion of anything between a millimeter and a foot. A movement of one or two millimeters will be strongly felt. If it reaches ten millimeters it is dangerous, while if it exceeds 20 millimeters, about three-quarters of an inch, it is certain to be accompanied by the shattering of chimneys and walls and other forms of destruction.

Oxygen Used to Cut Metals.
Diamond may cut diamond, but oxygen cuts metals, at least at Liege. There there is a daily exhibition of the Jottrand process for cutting metals by a jet of oxygen. The apparatus consists essentially of a tube with two brandels terminating in blow pipes, moved along a guide in front of the metal plates or part to be cut at the rate of about six inches per minute. One of the blow pipes delivers an oxygen flame, which raises the metal where it is to be cut to a temperature corresponding with dark red. The following blow pipe delivers a jet of pure oxygen which enters into combustion with the hot metal, thus producing a clear channel like a saw cut about one-eighth inch thick, the remainder of the metal being unaffected by the operating.

Farmers Go It Blind.
Statistics compiled under authority of the department of agriculture show that there are now 6,000,000 farms in the United States, while there are only 2,471 students in agricultural schools, and 3,326 attending "short courses," which makes an average of only one in 1,000 of those who will have the management of farms, who have studied the principles of scientific farming.

Sugar Cane from Afghanistan.
Under the auspices of King Habibullah, of Afghanistan, the cultivation of the sugar cane in the lowlands about Jelalabad, near the Indian frontier, has become an accomplished fact. Samples presented to him during his visit to that place were so good in quality that he ordered that a large supply of the best kinds of cane ships for planting shall be obtained from India.

SEEK INDIAN RELICS

HUNTERS OF ILLINOIS OUTNUMBER THOSE OF OTHER STATES.

School Museums and State Institutions Have Many Interesting and Valuable Articles as a Result—Many Homes Decorated.

Chicago.—The public schools of this city have been given much valuable data for Indian history as a result of the work of Illinois relic hunters. Many school museums are furnished almost entirely with the "finds" of Illinois men and women who have given considerable time to such endeavor. One of the largest state institutions has a museum filled with the discoveries of one man and of other persons that he has interested in the work. Illinois now has the largest army of relic hunters of all the middle west states, and it has much to show for its work.

Not only have the public institutions a wealth of historical articles, but private homes are filled with them. If one were to start out to look up the homes in which relics are stored, one would find a large proportion of them decorated in one way or another with the quaint things that have been picked up from the former hunting and burying grounds of the aborigines. In no other community are Indian relics found in such rich variety as in the northern Illinois counties; there is no place where there are so many professional hunters, nor are there bunched, to speak, in any one locality in the United States, so many people to whom officers of the Smithsonian institution at Washington have written letters.

Marcus W. Cole, a farmer banker, who went to Dekalb county 50 years ago and who is now a resident of Kingston, has decorated every room in his house with Indian relics, and the walls of his banking room are adorned with quaint designs made from arrowheads and other Indian curiosities. Mrs. Cole died a few years ago, and the only daughter, the wife of Judge Pond, of Dekalb, assists her father in his business and helps to treasure and display the great variety of things that the red race left behind.

In the Cole home and bank there are not fewer than 15,000 arrow



THE BLAZED TRAIL TREE.

heads alone. The pestles and grinding stones and bowls number more than 100, among them some of the rarest ever found. A large proportion were found in Dekalb county, many of them near Kingston, but there are others from a dozen different counties of Illinois and from Indiana, Oregon, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Georgia, Canada and Mexico.

There are homes in almost every Chicago suburb that have large and small collections of these "finds." There are probably 500 homes in Dekalb county in which they are displayed in unique ways. In the city of Dekalb there are not fewer than 50 persons who make it a point to look out for such things.

Jacob Heckman, of Kingston, has gathered such articles from a majority of the states of the union, and he at one time contemplated making a map of the United States, each state to be covered with the particular kind of arrowheads that belonged to it, for there are many different kinds of these sharp-pointed stones.

H. W. Fay, of Dekalb, is the leader of a crowd of hunters that already have stocked the museum of the Northern Illinois—State Normal school. The hunters found one relic that they were unable to carry off. It is known to be an Indian trail tree. Indians were accustomed to bend and blaze trees to mark trails, and in the county was found one that plainly bears historic marks.

Jacob Heckman tells how difficult it is to part with Indian relics after they have been found. He had a friend who wanted one of his tomahawks, of which Heckman has a large collection. One day he got out the entire lot and tried to make up his mind as to which one he was willing to part with. But he discovered that there was a distinct reason why he should hold each one of them and that is what he did.

Heckman relates that some queer influence prompts people who hitherto have had no interest in such things to develop a sudden yearning for them. He says that when he was told of the Wisconsin mounds, he found them on the farm of a Norwegian, who told him to dig around all he wanted to and to keep what he found.

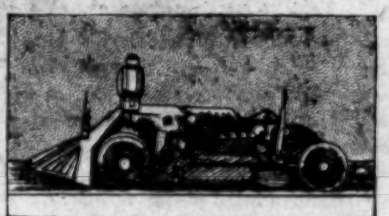
Finally the farmer came around to look on, and as one article after another rolled out he was moved to reward his generous offer. He wanted at least a portion of them and would have been glad to have kept all that were dug out.

THE FIRST TROLLEY CAR.

Was Built by Stephen Field, an Electrical Engineer, and Ran in Stockbridge, Mass.

Boston.—In a little shed in Stockbridge lie the remains of the first trolley car ever constructed in this country. It was built there by Stephen Dudley Field, an electrical engineer, who is still living in the town, but who is employed in important electrical enterprises all over the country. The famous Cyrus W. Field was Mr. Field's uncle, and his first introduction to the electrical business was in 1853, at the time of the completion of the Atlantic cable. Another uncle was Stephen J. Field, for 35 years on the United States supreme bench.

The trolley car was built in 1830. Mr. Field has been planning for it two years previous to that time. He had been connected with the California works at San Francisco. He came east in 1878, with the plan for the trolley partly outlined in his mind. Franklin L. Pope, who was a telegraph operator in Stockbridge at the beginning of his career, was then in New York, and the two men talked over the scheme together. Plans for a conduit circuit, vertical and lateral adjustment, almost identical with the present sys-



THE ORIGINAL TROLLEY CAR.

tem used by the New York street railway, were prepared by them and sent to the patent office in Washington, where they were allowed to mold for some time.

But in 1880, Mr. Field decided to put his theory to practical test in his small experiment station in Stockbridge and the test was wholly satisfactory. In August of that year he invited a few of the prominent townspeople to examine the trolley car built for two, which spun around his shop with complete ease and a good deal of speed. Mr. Field declares that this was the first electrical road ever constructed in the world.

He next equipped a trolley line for the business exposition of railroad men at Chicago in 1883, and there was run the first public trolley. The tracks were laid around the exposition building and a fare of ten cents was charged.

After wearisome delays and litigation over patents, Mr. Field finally sold out to the General Electric and Westinghouse companies in 1896.

Since that time Mr. Field has been chief engineer of London capitalists in building electric railways on the continent. One of his contracts called for the building of 90 miles of road between Cañon and Geneva at a cost of \$4,000,000.

Mr. Field's father, Jonathan Field, laid out many of the trees in Stockbridge and did much to preserve the beauty of the main street in the village. Stockbridge citizens recall his indignation at what he termed the "vandalism of the trolley," and that when the first telegraph line passed through Stockbridge he headed a band of citizens who chopped down every telegraph pole in the village.

WOULD GO TO CONGRESS.

Former Indiana Man May Represent Oklahoma in House If It Is Made a State.

Laporte, Ind.—In the event that Oklahoma territory is admitted to statehood by the passage of the Beveridge bill Nelson S. Darling, Jr., a native of Indiana, son of Dr. Nelson S. Darling, editor of the Arkus-Bulletin of this city, will be boomed with every assurance of success for the Republican



NELSON S. DARLING, JR.
(He May Represent Oklahoma in House if It Becomes a State.)

nomination for congress in the Oklahoma City district. Darling is not yet 30 years of age, but as an orator he has a reputation throughout the west. While Darling expounds Republicanism in the west his brother, Harry B. Darling, in this city edits a vigorous Democratic newspaper and is also a conspicuous figure as a campaigner. The Oklahoma Darling has campaigned under the direction of the Republican national committee.

Will Let Timber Grow.

F. S. Pearson, of Great Barrington, Mass., has purchased 1,500 acres of forest land in that vicinity, including part of Bear mountain, and will permit the timber to grow for the added beauty and benefit of the section.

DAVIS FOR SENATOR

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR TO SUCCEED JAMES H. BERRY.

"Cornfield Lawyer," Nominated at State Primaries by Popular Vote, a Picturesque Being—Is a Crafty Politician.

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas is going to send to the United States Senate Gov. Jeff Davis, who is, like Tillman, a "cornfield lawyer," and proud of it. Staid old Senator James H. Berry has been defeated in the state primary, and Davis' nomination by the Democratic party is believed to be equivalent to election. He is a politician who flourishes at close range with a constituency that depends upon oral, not printed, campaign arguments. He has been attorney general once, and thrice governor. He is 44 years old.

"Jeff," as he is familiarly known, knows what turn will please the class of voters which he wishes to reach. The absence of an issue is no bar to him. He is the issue himself. He always has appealed to the "back country" farmer and the laborer, playing upon their sympathies and on their prejudices. He is a good story-teller and a man of great personal magnetism, which he knows how to employ to advantage. In his campaigns "Jeff" devotes the greater part of his time to the smaller towns and to the country districts, for here his strength lies.

In his first campaign for governor Davis devised an appeal to sympathy which incidentally proved a great advertisement for a proprietary medicine, and he went through antics that a street fakir could well have copied as an aid to selling the compound. Charges of trickery and fraud were being hurled at him, from which he claimed he was under great nervous strain. He would stop in the middle of a vigorous address, the perspiration pouring from his face, and dramatically uncork a bottle and pour the contents down his back and bosom. He was charged by his opponents with spending more money for this medicine than for his railroad fare in the campaign.

His recent race for United States senator was devoid of many of the pic-



GOV. JEFFERSON DAVIS.
(Arkansas Jeff, Who Will Undoubtedly Succeed Senator Berry.)

turesque plays which indelibly impressed his personality upon the minds of the people of his native state.

"Do you know what is the matter with those fellows down there in Little Rock?" he would say. "I can tell you. They're mad. They're mad as can be, because they're not in office any more. I turned the whole set of high-collared roosters out when I was first elected your governor, and put the men from the plow handles in their places."

For all that, he had a well-oiled, efficient political machine.

In his second campaign for governor Davis wore an old white hat similar to those worn by the residents of the districts which he visited. A pair of home-knit white socks could be plainly seen above his shoe tops, while fastened diagonally across his shoulders would be a single suspender strap.

"Those city folks down there won't speak to me," he would say. "I'm not dressed up enough for them," and off the coat would come and expose the one "gallus."

Before his third term as governor Davis made a campaign for vindication, so he styled it. He had been charged with appropriating part of his contingent fund, allowed by the state, to his personal use. He was arraigned before a special committee of the legislature, and impeachment was much talked of, but it failed.

"I am a strong believer in the principles that the United States senators should be elected, as they are in this state, by popular vote," said Senator-Elect Davis, in a recent interview.

"The people ought to select the officers without the legislature, and in this way do away with the fraud and corruption in the legislature in senatorial matters. This will give the poor man a chance."

Davis recently closed all the gambling houses, pool rooms and Sunday saloons in Hot Springs, and appointed a prosecuting attorney, on the recommendation of the ministers of that city, who, he believed, would enforce the law. This followed a coolness between him and the Hot Springs officials, who were for Berry in the senatorial race.

Davis political promises always have been made good after election, and he has made tactful use of his appointive power. He is quick to see a deception, is a master of details, knows "everybody in Arkansas," and is conceded to be a good lawyer.

POWER OF FRENCH CABINET

Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, Is a Genius in Many Lines.

Paris.—It is agreed on all sides that the dominant figure in the French cabinet is not Sarrien, the premier and the minister of justice, nor even Bourgeois, the foreign minister, but Clemenceau, the minister of the interior.

Clemenceau came into prominence in France on the revolutionary wave that followed the Franco-German war. He is credited with having devised the Boulangist movement. Boulangier, by advocating extreme measures against Germany in revenge for the defeat suffered by France in the war, acquired a wide popularity. There was a plot on the part of Radicals, anarchists and Oceanists, to make Boulanger dictator. The Tri-



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.
(Minister of Interior and Malintay of the French Cabinet.)

part cabinet was formed for the purpose of suppressing this movement. Boulanger was sentenced to life imprisonment. He escaped and died in exile. The failure of Boulangerism and the Panama scandal turned Clemenceau out of politics and he entered the newspaper field.

Clemenceau is a genius. He is master of a fitting style of oratory. He is called "Wrecker of Ministries." He is a brilliant journalist who reduces his enemies to powder, as he did in the Dreyfus case. He is an excellent hand with a rapier on the duelling ground. He is a doctor of medicine and publishes treatises on anatomy. He is a metaphysician who comments profoundly on Mill's theories. He is a Greek scholar and an authority on modern and Byzantine literature. He is also a novelist, whose chief romance, "The Strongest," is counted a masterpiece.

MUCH HORN FROM ONE ELK

Six Pairs of Great Antlers from Large Specimen Made Into Chair for the President.

Tacoma, Wash.—The elk "Roosevelt," from whose head six sets of antlers were preserved and made into a chair for the president, died recently in this city in captivity. The animal was an unusually large specimen of the prairie elk and its antlers are said to be the largest grown in the northwest. The average male elk in a lifetime grows and sheds 125 pounds of horn. The six antlers in the president's chair weigh 150



THE HORNS OF THIS CHAIR WERE ALL GROWN BY ONE ELK.

pounds. The two sets which form the back and front are among the "hardest antlers on record." There is practically no material other than bone used in the chair's construction. The prongs are adjusted in a way that gives the chair considerable firmness, and only a few steel bolts were used to hold the antlers together. The chair is valued at \$1,000 and was presented to President Roosevelt by the citizens of Tacoma.

Drummers in Switzerland.
England was represented in Switzerland last year by 63 commercial travelers; Germany, which enjoys the lion's share of the Swiss import trade, employs an army of nearly 6,000 "drummers," and is followed by France, with 1,386 of these enterprising agents, who annually sell \$40,000,000 worth of French merchandise.

England Buys Parnell's Home.
The old Avondale house and estate in County Wicklow, once the home and property of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader, has been purchased by the government, which will turn the place into a forestry school for Ireland. The rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Parnell are to be kept as they were in his lifetime.

TOURISTS WARNED.

SHIPMENT OF ANTIQUES FROM ITALY AGAINST THE LAW.

Heavy Penalty Imposed for Exportation of Articles of This Class Under Any Misrepresentation.

Washington.—The following report from Consul Caughy, of Messina, regarding regulations of the Italian customs house has special interest to tourists in that country:

"According to the regulations now in force, all goods coming from Taormina, Sicily, for shipment as freight to any foreign port, upon the arrival at the Italian custom house in Messina must be sent at the shipper's expense to the customhouse either at Palermo or Syracuse for examination by experts, to discover if the cases contain any antiques. The declaration that they do not contain such articles bears no weight whatsoever. If an antique is found which is subject to the law which forbids its exportation it is seized. If it is of an export duty, it is released when the requirement is complied with. If, however, this article be found in a package which was entered for exportation without a declaration stating that nothing of value was contained therein, the shipper is subject to a fine which may be as much as \$154.

"I have now on my hands a case in point, that of an American artist who lived at Taormina, who, upon his departure, packed all his belongings and sent them to Messina for shipment to New York. He declared the contents of the household effects. When examined, there were found numerous antiques of Italian origin, but of little value, which were not all purchased in Italy. The authorities decided that they could be exported upon payment of the duty, but that he must pay the fine for false declaration.

"For this reason it would be well if Americans contemplating visiting Taormina be warned of the existing conditions. The antiquarian who sells a piece of old furniture will naturally not find his interest to inform his customer of the regulations; therefore I would suggest that the only safe method for the tourist to pursue would be to stipulate that payment is only to be made when the bills of lading of the steamer upon which his goods are embarked are placed in his hands. Last season this case received numerous complaints from purchasers who, only too late, discovered that even after they had paid for their goods they could not export them.

The conditions at present are such that a person not conversant with the law may purchase a genuine antique from a dealer, only to discover that the condition of his purchase is actually illegal and his only recourse is to sue a legal claim against the seller, which is a most expensive proceeding."

FUNERALS ON SUNDAY.

Burials on Holy Days and Holidays.

Muncie, Ind.—Heeding a popular demand for Sunday funerals, the trustees of Beach Grove cemetery, in Muncie, have issued an order forbidding burial in that cemetery on any day, on January 1, May 30 or September 25, of any year except in cases of great necessity or contagious diseases. This order is not to take effect, however, until the first day of next year. After that time, therefore, if there be Sunday funerals in Muncie, the burials must be made in the country cemetery or in some other town.

The cemetery trustees give the following as their reasons for this action: The Sunday funeral disturbs the quiet of the Lord's day, as it is usually attended by bands of music and by hundreds of curiosity seekers and is often accompanied by an intense desire for display on the part of the supposed or real mourners; funeral services are held in a church, they frequently disturb the service of that church; cemeteries are most often visited on Sunday and a funeral service to excite curiosity and causes visitors to trample on graves and to disregard the desire that should attend such occasions; the Sunday funeral is in violation of the decalogue which says: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," because it necessitates work on the part of the cemetery employees; ministers are heartily in favor of the plan and it is believed the plan will be, also.

Paper Goes Around the World.
Three or four months ago a Guthrie was mailed a copy of a Guthrie paper that was where she intended to go, but in writing the address she left out the two last letters of the name, making it "India." So across the world it traveled. The Indian postoffice could find no town there of the name of Ladoga, and sent it to that country. After months traveling it finally turned up in the town, after having visited a number of other Indian towns.

Growth of Cuba's Trade.
The ranks second in importance of trade relations with the United States to other American countries, according to a report just issued by the department of commerce and labor for the fiscal year 1905 these figures are as follows: In the United States, \$2,000,000; Cuba, \$125,000; Brazil, \$111,000; Mexico, \$92,000; Argentina, \$39,000.

ARTILLERY IS INADEQUATE.

Secretary of War Taft Says Only 25 Per Cent. of Coast Defenses Are Effective.

Washington.—Some surprising facts regarding the inadequacy of the coast artillery force were brought out in the recent examination of Secretary Taft by the senate committee on military affairs. The secretary presided data showing that the present authorized force of coast artillery is sufficient to provide one relief for only 34 per cent. of the guns, mines, range finders, etc., now actually installed or authorized for the coast defenses of the United States.

This is exclusive of reserves, supports, etc., and is based upon the actual number of officers and men required if the entire force of coast artillery could be mustered in line and each man marched to his position.

It was also shown that there is an average shortage of more than 30 per cent. in the coast artillery companies, and that less than 25 per cent. of the defenses can be actually manned by troops now in service. In case of a sudden outbreak of war 75 per cent. of the coast defenses would have to remain idle until such time as volunteers or raw recruits would be trained to handle the high power guns, mines and position finding system.

To obviate these conditions, Representative Hull, of Iowa, has presented a bill in congress which carries increased pay for certain grades in the coast artillery that require technical skill.

SINGULAR NEW DISEASE.

Man Afflicted with "Soul Blindness" Cannot Read or Recognize Pictures.

Berlin.—The latest thing in the line of diseases is soul blindness, the name having been devised by Prof. Schuster, of Berlin. It appears that the professor lately had a patient under his care suffering from a lack of mental association.

The man was educated and spoke coherently, but could not read; the printed characters conveyed no meaning to his mind. His senses all appeared normal, and there was no indication of physical disease.

He could recognize and name all the objects around him; but printed words, or sketches of the simplest objects, he was utterly unable to name; in fact, to quote the words of the professor, "He could not tell a boat from a tree or a house."

The theory advanced by Prof. Schuster to account for this peculiar condition is, that the connection between the eyes and that particular portion of the brain concerned in the association of ideas has been severed in some manner, and until that connection is restored, the condition will continue. From what he has seen of the patient, he considers it extremely doubtful whether this important function will ever be effected.

HORSE SAVES A CHILD.

Pet Animal Seizes Little Girl's Dress with His Teeth and Drags Her from Canal.

Jersey City, N. J.—According to a story told to the Jersey City police the other day by Mrs. John Patrino, of 315 Pamapo avenue, her three-year-old daughter Anna was saved from drowning by a horse named Charley, which is owned by her husband. The house and stable are near the Morris canal, and Anna is in the habit of playing on the canal bank.

The horse, which was a pet of the child, was running up and down the towpath when Mrs. Patrino saw the child topple over into the water. She ran screaming to the canal, but before she reached it, she says, Charley had seized the child's dress with his teeth and dragged her to safety. As the mother reached them Charley set the child gently at her feet.

When Patrino heard his wife's statement he said Charley should have a padded stall and an extra feed of oats every day of his life. The police were inclined to doubt Mrs. Patrino's story, but it was corroborated by two of her neighbors.

Millionaire Tax Dodgers.
The business people of Newport, R. I., are filling the air with lamentations over the departure of the rich New York colony that formerly gave the town its chief claim to distinction. Mingled with the lamentations are curses for the meddlesome taxgatherers who by their pernicious activity have driven away the geese that produced the golden eggs. The merchants insist that the officials ought to know that a New York millionaire will never retain his residence where he is obliged to pay taxes. It is necessary to choose, it seems, between the privilege of taxing the plutocrats and selling them groceries.

Housewife for Every Soldier.
The war department has decided to furnish every soldier in the army with a housewife. This announcement though made with full authority, need cause no flutter of joy in the hearts of the waiting army of spinners, for the "housewife" is not to be the helpmate and partner that the bond of matrimony gives to man, but only a part of the soldier's kit. It will not exceed four ounces in weight and will contain assorted buttons, thread, needles, safety pins, ordinary pins, and, if practicable, a small pair of scissors.

Printing Outfit in Bank.
Linotype machines are being installed at the Bank of England, and in future the addresses on the dividend notices sent out will be printed, instead of written by hand.

FALSE TEETH FAIL.

ENGLAND GIVES UP EXPERIMENT WITH RECRUITS.

Poor Results from Scheme Allowing Men to Enlist on Payment of \$15 for Artificial Molars.

London.—Remarkable testimony to the growth of physical degeneracy in the nation is contained in the annual report of the director of recruiting and organization.

In a table furnished by the army medical department it is shown that the percentage of ordinary recruits who are rejected on medical grounds is progressing upward at alarming speed, and has risen from 29.04 in 1901 to 37.21 in 1905. The following figures speak for themselves:

| | 1901. | 1904. | 1905. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number inspected..... | 75,750 | 71,699 | 65,752 |
| Number rejected..... | 22,286 | 24,658 | 24,798 |
| Percentage of rejections. | 29.04 | 34.39 | 37.71 |

Defective teeth are stated to be materially responsible for the increase. While in 1891 the ratio per 1,000 of men rejected on this account was 10.83, the ratio in 1904 amounted to no less than 70.61.

Some time ago the army council decided that recruits who were only ineligible for enlistment owing to defective teeth might be accepted if they paid \$15 to be supplied with artificial teeth and undertook to keep them in order at their own expense.

A considerable number of recruits, the report states, enlisted under these conditions, but the experiment has not proved a success, and has, it is announced, been discontinued.

Recruiting showed a marked falling off last year, both as regards the regular army and the militia. The number who joined the regular army was 35,963, and the militia, 29,941, decreases of 6,579 and 5,323, respectively, compared with the previous year.

A new departure in recruiting has been made during the year by the appointment of eight retired officers as recruiting officers in large towns where it was considered that the population was such that good recruiting results might be expected.

The number of men who returned to civil life from the colors last year was 31,321, of whom 25,362 were provided with employment. Eight of these were found posts as clerks in the war office.

It is pointed out in the report that pay in the army has been so largely increased of recent years that there is no doubt that it compares favorably with that of the unskilled laborer in civil life.

The government's decision to maintain a large number of troops in South Africa has determined the war department to increase the instructional gymnastic staff of the army in order to keep the system of physical training at its present high level.

One officer and four sergeant majors are to be sent to South Africa at an early date to carry on the work of gymnastic instruction there, and further instructors will be appointed to schools and districts at home.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Negro Woman in Chicago Lives to Be Almost a Century and a Quarter Old.

Chicago.—At the extraordinary age of 122 years, Mrs. Philo Rogers, a negro woman, died the other day at her home, 6223 Ada street, in this city.

Mrs. Rogers was born in Missouri and reared a large family long before the first mutterings of the antislavery sentiment agitated New England. She was a grandmother when the Missouri compromise was an issue of the hour and had reached her three score years and ten when the emancipation proclamation liberated her from bondage.

Little of her early history is known, as all whom she had known in her ordinary lifetime long ago have been forgotten. She came to Chicago some years ago and was in good health until a short time ago. Then the weaknesses of her advanced age took effect and she failed steadily until her death.

To Mecca by Rail Soon.

The Hedjaz railroad which is to unite Damascus with Mecca, is being built for the purpose of carrying pilgrims to and from the latter, the Holy City of Mussulmans. For the larger part of its course of some 1,200 miles it will pass through deserts, idle and unfertile regions. Still, it will benefit some of the country about the Jordan, a district whose crops have no market on account of the want of transportation, and branch lines for commercial and industrial uses will be constructed. From Damascus to Maan, about 400 miles, the road has been doing business for some months. The Germans superintend the job. Turkish soldiers do the work and they don't get union pay. To Mecca by rail, personally conducted! The world is growing smaller every day.

Home Grown Tea.

This year 12,000 pounds of choice tea will be shipped from what is at present the only tea farm in the western hemisphere. This farm is at Somerville, S. C. In the face of difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable, but on the other hand with the kindly assistance of the United States government, the Somerville tea farm has grown to a point where it can offer serious competition with the best grades of tea shipped from China, India, Formosa or Java. But above all, it has demonstrated that, barring the question of labor, the finest tea can be successfully grown at home.

PLAIN FOOD BEST FOR ALL.

Government Chemist Says the Rich Should Stick to It as Well as the Poor.

Washington.—"It is as necessary for millionaires as for the poor to live on brown bread and other inexpensive and nutritious food," said Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, the government chemist and food expert, when requested to discuss this subject in connection with the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Milner and Alfred Beit dined on brown bread, fish and vegetables in London.

"It is not necessary from a financial standpoint, but because such simple fare is good for the man and will make him healthy. All these foods are nutritious and furnish the body with the fuel necessary to prolong life and promote health.

"Beef, graham bread and potatoes furnish a diet good for the millionaire and the pauper. This is a comparatively cheap and well-balanced ration, containing all the elements of nutrition necessary to sustain life.

"This diet does not recommend itself because of its cheapness, but because it is wholesome. It is especially good for persons who, by reason of having eaten too great a variety of foods and drunk too much wine, have worn out their digestive apparatus.

"It is necessary for such persons to return to a simple diet and it does not matter whether the person is J. P. Morgan or a beggar, the food I have recommended will put him in good physical condition. It is the simple food that was intended by nature that man should eat.

"Of course, fish could be substituted for beef, as has been done in Mr. Morgan's case, but in my judgment beef is better. Fish is not so palatable as beef, and while it contains a great deal of nutrition, it is not so good for a weak stomach, and beef is better because it keeps away hunger longer than will fish."

LIONS AND WOLVES ANNOY.

Cattle and Sheep Destroyed in Oklahoma by Animals from Game Preserve.

Washington.—The Wichita reserve in Oklahoma, which President Roosevelt set apart as a refuge for game, is overrun with wolves and mountain lions, and many complaints have been received from cattle and sheep raisers.

John Goff, the hunter who acted as the president's guide on his hunting trip of a year ago, even with his skill, has not been able to exterminate the lions, and cattlemen and sheep raisers are hoping that the president will make another trip to that section and that he will bring with him all his friends capable of handling a rifle.

Practically similar conditions exist in the Gila reservation in New Mexico.

Stockmen complain that because of the establishment of these reserves where wolves and mountain lions take refuge and cannot be hunted, they have increased to such an extent as seriously to threaten their business. Before the establishment of game refuges, stockmen by offering bounties for the scalps of wolves and mountain lions managed to keep them down.

Stockmen say that unless the government takes some action looking toward the extermination of these beasts it will not be possible for them to continue grazing their herds in or near the reserves.

CARVED THE NAME OF POLK.

Inscription on Beech Tree in Indiana Made Nearly Sixty Years Ago.

Franklin, Ind.—On the farm of Martin Sellers, near this city, stands a small beech grove, in which is a stately monarch, in the bark of which is imbedded the inscription, "James K. Polk, 1848." The inscription is still plainly legible, and bears the earmarks of enthusiasm on the part of some young and embryonic statesman, nearly 60 years ago. The present state of the letters is indicative that the person carved entirely through the bark, as the edges of each one show that they were cut too deep to be overgrown. The date would imply that the person carving the letters was desirous of seeing Polk re-nominated in the fall of 1848, but if this surmise be correct, he was disappointed. The inscription probably is of 53 years' standing.

Disease May Kill the Race.

Dr. Sessie Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the south. He expressed fear—and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the south—that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country through the ravages of disease, especially consumption. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

Longest Route Cheapest.

Rather than pay high railroad rates on a shipment of 3,000 tons of scrap iron, the consigners in San Francisco forwarded it to Philadelphia by water and the cargo arrived a few days ago after a 14,000-mile trip around the Horn. The ship left San Francisco on November 24, 1905, and weathered gale after gale on her long run from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is probably the first cargo of the kind ever shipped from the Pacific coast to Philadelphia.

STOCK QUARANTINE.

VIOLATIONS OF ACT IN OKLAHOMA ARE FEWER.

Great Improvement in Territory in Enforcement of the Law—Move Against Fever Tick.

Guthrie, Okla.—That the live stock quarantine laws of Oklahoma and the federal government are being respected in this territory is shown by the fact that there were fewer violations during the last year than at any time since the establishment of a live stock commission here, eight years ago. In 13 cases the defendants paid fines amounting to \$2,000, and several cases are still pending. While in Comanche country some trouble has recently been experienced, the firm attitude taken by the territorial authorities has convinced the cattlemen there that the law must be obeyed. These facts are shown in the annual report, just completed by Thomas Morris, secretary of the Oklahoma live stock sanitary commission.

He reports great improvement in the territory both in the stamping out of infection and in the sentiment of the people generally and their willingness to assist in the enforcement of the law. Speaking of the reluctance of the people in some localities to furnish information regarding violations of quarantine laws, Mr. Morris in his report says:

"If a man steals a \$15 pony, the whole community will follow him to Arkansas and then want to hang him if he is caught. But a man will drive a bunch of ticky cattle across a quarantine line, spread the fever through a whole township and destroy several thousand dollars' worth of cattle, yet no one will give information to an inspector or other officer of the law because they do not want to interfere with anybody's business or incur the ill will of a neighbor."

Mr. Morris suggests that as a remedy for this condition of affairs a plan should be started for educating the cattle owners, both as to the nature of the fever tick and the absolute necessity for its prevention where possible. He suggests that the matter be taken up at farmers' institutes, and also by the Farmers' Cooperative union, which is very strong in many sections of this territory.

Plans are being made by the commission for an organized effort this year in cooperation with the federal authorities to stamp out the fever tick in Oklahoma. The plan will include a farm-to-farm canvass by townships in the infected area. One inspector with a good horse can canvass a township in a week or ten days. In this way it will be possible to quarantine all infected herds.

Secretary Morris states that great benefit has been derived from the action of the last legislature in providing for the employment of several territorial inspectors. He deprecates the fact, however, that the \$10,000 appropriation only enables them to work about nine months in the year, when they could be busy the year around. An appropriation of \$12,000 would have been sufficient to provide for this, he says.

The examination of cattle in Roger Mills and Washita counties was the first work taken up last year. As a result of the work of the previous year it was found that the board could safely recommend the removal of restrictions which required the inspection of cattle from that district. The bureau of animal industry accepted the recommendation and issued regulations permitting the free movement of cattle from those counties. After a range inspection of Caddo county north of the Rock Island railroad and Kiowa county north of the line between townships four and five it was recommended that this territory be placed in the restricted district, which was also accepted by the bureau.

Anarchists Swarming Here.

According to official information received in Washington, Italian anarchists are arriving in the United States in great numbers at both Pacific and Atlantic seaports. The diplomatic representatives of the Italian government have positive information to this effect, and have brought the matter to the attention of the United States. Baltimore, it is stated, is rapidly becoming an anarchistic center. The Italian consuls are engaged in assisting the immigration officials with a view to locating these men and arresting them.

Doctors in Paris Theaters.

The Association of Theater Doctors is about to hold a banquet which must be a pleasant reunion. Each of the Parisian stages has about 40 doctors who take it in turn to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute. So that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserved box where the doctor may be found in case of need.

Dying After Dissecting Rat.

A dispatch from Entebbe, Uganda, to the Daily Mail, states that Lieut. Tullock, accompanying the royal society's commission to investigate the "sleeping sickness," contracted the disease while dissecting an inoculated rat. He has been sent to England to die.

Fossil Deposit Found.

A large deposit of fossil walrus and mammoth bones has been discovered at Santa Cruz, Cal.

MARVELOUS FIND OF GOLD.

Rock So Rich in Ore That It Is Guarded Day and Night by Sentries.

Manhattan, Nev.—Gold bearing rock, so rich that it is guarded day and night by two sentries and is mined under the watchful eye of the owners, has been opened up at the 85-foot level in the main working shaft of the Jumping Jack claim.

Six inches of this marvelous find is so rich that no assay has been made, as it is more than half gold. From eight o'clock at night, when a row of shots revealed the richest of the many sensational discoveries of the new camp, until ten o'clock the next morning \$10,000 worth of ore was sacked.

When the miners below hoisted samples of a six inch vein which was uncovered as it dipped into the shaft, the superintendent immediately ordered the men to the surface and suspended operations until the superintendent of the Jumping Jack could be notified. Upon his arrival two trusted men were put to work stopping out the ore and two others guarding the entrance to the workings.

The news fairly electrified the camp, despite the fact that sensational finds are becoming everyday occurrences. Several samples were exhibited by officers of the company, who were besieged by a crowd which gathered soon after the news of the strike became public property. These samples for size and richness surpass anything that the ground at Manhattan has yielded up to date, and will rank among the largest specimens of gold ever mined in this country. One specimen weighing 23 ounces, six inches long, representing the width of the vein, is almost solid gold. The many seasoned miners and mining experts who examined this specimen today unite in saying that it is the handsomest and consequently the richest deposit from the mother lode they have ever seen. It is streaked with a fine grained marble-like quartz, which hugs close to the crevices of its irregular outlines. The entire specimen is a bright yellow mass, except where it is relieved by the impregnated quartz. One side is worn smooth, as if by the force of a slide in the contact, and the other side is molded just in the shape it was deposited by the molten mass.

COUNTESS OPENS LAUNDRY.

Paris World of Fashion Patronizes an American Woman's Odd Enterprise.

Paris.—Dissatisfied by the work done by the French, the Countess Rene Temple de Rougemont, formerly Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, of New York city, has established an American laundry at Memillon, her husband's country place in the department of the Eure et Loire.

Though the enterprise was begun solely to do away with the necessity of sending linen to London to be laundered, the French work being wholly unsatisfactory, it has become a paying investment in the first week, for all the friends of the count and countess are glad to patronize it and pay good prices for what they call "peerless" results.

All the machinery in the laundry came from America, and all the laundresses are American girls, who, because the innovation has proved such a success, are receiving much higher wages than was promised to them by the Countess de Rougemont.

Paris men of fashion who for years have been sending their linen to London to have it laundered are making personal appeals to the count to have their work done at Memillon, but he refers them all to the American girl whom the countess has put in charge as manager of the laundry.

It is a curious fact that while the elite of Paris sends its laundry to London, society folk of the British capital patronize Paris washerwomen, preferring for some reason not observable here, to have their work done on the banks of the Seine.

ENOCH ARDENS IN RUSSIA.

Many Returning Soldiers Reported Dead Find Their Wives Remarried.

St. Petersburg.—Among the Russian prisoners arriving from Japan there are many who have been reported dead by the general staff and whose relatives had been so informed. The unexpected reappearance of these men is causing all sorts of strange family complications, as many wives, under the impression that they were widows, have remarried.

In the province of Perm, where a returning soldier found his wife already the mother of a child by a new husband, he took the matter to the village priest for settlement. The first husband offered to acquiesce to the new conjugal arrangement if he received \$35, but the second husband was unable to pay the money, and it was finally arranged that the wife should return to her first husband.

However, as the second marriage was considered legal, and as official documents were at hand to prove the apparent death of the living husband, it was decided that the child born while the first husband was away must legally be registered as belonging to the second husband, and that it must be cared for by him.

Luxury for Left-Handed.

Right handed men are no longer the only ones who can, if they so desire, avail themselves of the convenience of a mustache cup. There are now made mustache cups for left handed men as well. These cups come in at least two sizes and in a variety of styles as to decorations. Not nearly so many left handed as right handed cups are called for, but the left handed man can now be supplied.

THE LOCAL BAR.
The members of the local bar association are requested to meet at the office of W. Calvin Chase, 503 D. street, N.W., Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Business of importance is to be attended to.

WANTED AT ONCE,
500 MEN.
I want a least 500 colored men to go to San Francisco, Cal., to work as SECTION HANDS, BOSSES and MECHANICS.

Here is a good opportunity for good and reliable colored men to get work in the positions named above. Transportation will be furnished. If there are colored men in the South, especially that want good places, apply or write at once to

W. Calvin Chase,
care The Washington Bee,
1109 Eye st., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS GOES AGAINST EQUAL RIGHTS BY ONE VOTE.
Pressure of Governor Guild and Vote of Chairman of Senate Needed to Defeat Colored Men in Contest for Rights—Governor of Virginia Gives Lie to Claim Massachusetts Governor Had Assurances of Fair Treatment.

From Boston Advertiser, May 1, 1906.
The Senate fought the Jamestown battle de novo yesterday, Cox of Suffolk opening the bill by moving an amendment, adding the words "provided that the governor of the commonwealth, to the appointment of said managers, shall be reasonably satisfied that in the said exposition and its grounds all citizens of the commonwealth without distinction will be treated substantially the same as though the exposition were to be held in Massachusetts."

This is on the same lines as the first Cox amendment, which was first adopted and then on the succeeding day reconsidered and rejected. The only difference in the two is the use of the word "managers" instead of "commission," and "will be" instead of "are."

Cox read a letter from Thomas Wentworth Higginson commending him for his position in the matter, and also a newspaper denial from the Governor of Virginia that he had sent to Governor Guild any assurances relative to the treatment of Massachusetts citizens.

Kyle said the entire opposition to the resolve comes from a small coterie of easily excited citizens, led by a single newspaper in Boston.

Siberlick and Macleod spoke in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was lost 10 to 12. A roll call resulted 16 to 17 against the amendment. The resolve was then passed to be engrossed, 19 to 11, and, on motion of Kyle, the rules were suspended and the resolve sent to the House.

The roll call on the Cox amendment: In favor—Beck, Chase, Chapple, Cox, of Suffolk, Essex, Cummings, Gartland, Grosvenor, Hill, Macleod, Mellen, Prouty, Reed, Siberlich, Logan, Mahoney—16.

Opposed—Butterick, Cassidy, Cusick, Dean, Deiker, Garfield, Harding, Hill, Hull, Hunter, Kyle, Nevin, Schofield, Stevens, Taylor, Dana, Walker—17.

Pairs—In favor: Bullock, Lane, Parker. Opposed: Converse, Gerrett, Taft.

State House Gossip—Kyle Charged at Big Vote Against Bill—Democrats With Colored Men.

Senator Kyle says some of the Senators apparently forgot that they had said they would vote for the Jamestown resolve. The big vote against the resolve made him nervous. He is very glad it is all settled now.

It was interesting to observe all the Democrats, even John Gartland of the committee, all except Cassidy, voting against the resolve. The Democrats from the first have seen the opportunity of putting the Republicans in a hole, especially on the cry of drawing the color line, and following suit to the Democrats in the city council, have come out as the best and truest friends of the negro.

SPEAK TO THE POINT.

From the Ohio Standard.
A bill has been introduced in Congress to separate the colored and white races on the street cars in Washington City. Of course it will not pass, but the Bee of that city has taken the hint and has come out in a timely article against the conduct and general deportment of some of the colored people while riding on the cars in that place. Editor Chase speaks to the point plainly and forcefully and tells what is what Right. In dealing with these vexing questions we must not overlook our faults.

NEGRO CATHOLICS.

From the National Union.
The trend of the times is toward complete church organization within the races in every denomination for reasons that are too obvious to require detailed analysis here. The church embodies so very largely the social relation that wherever social conditions and local sentiment make a separate school feasible there follows a natural call for separate churches, yet in building and maintain-

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13,109, Administration.
This is to give notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia Letters Testamentary on the estate of Nellie Tyler, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of March, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1906.

William D. Jarvis,
120 D street, S. W.
Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thos. Walker, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13,508, Administration.
This is to give notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of George W. Morgan, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1906.

Mary E. Morgan, 600 2d st., N. W.
Attest: Wm. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thos. Walker, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13,562, Administration.
This is to Give Notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Delilah Bacon, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1906.

Geo. R. Brown,
1639 4th st., N. W.
Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

ing each the negro has and will have the material assistance at every turn of the best whites of the several communities.

It is an encouraging aspect that as the years roll around there is a greater degree of religious tolerance noticeable among negroes. There are among us those who believe in and subscribe to the doctrine of the Catholic religious denomination, and there is little occasion for surprise when it is remembered that the Catholics have always been in advance of other denominations in their relation to the race question. It is said that in the dark days of slavery the Catholic denomination was about the only one whose clergy was not numbered among the slave owners. No one can doubt for a moment that the moral atmosphere of this community would be materially enhanced by the establishment of a parish for the communion of negro Catholics.

There is work and plenty of it in the Twin Cities for each and every Christian religious denomination.

JUSTLY PROUD.

From the Weekly Reporter.
Chicago has good reason to be proud of her colored citizens. No other municipality can boast of fairer treatment in the distribution of public offices than is meted out to our people of the "Windy City." The negroes here within the past decade have asserted their independence in politics to such a degree as to demand the respect of all parties. The principle has been vigorously maintained that in local politics a man's true friend should stand above a man's party. Hence the negroes of Chicago as they stand by their friends have, in turn, been fairly treated, perhaps more so than is the negro of any other State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Right Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, D.D., went to the Va. Conference Monday. The Doctor held a big rally at his church last Sunday—all day session. Dr. Johnson is one of our most eminent divines.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Nineteen Standards of
Whiskies
The finest obtainable qualities at 40c. to \$3 full qt.
Quality House 909 7th St. Phone M 274.

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REGULAR ONE DOLLAR CREAM AT 90 CENTS PER GALLON, CHURCHES, FAIRS ETC. THESE PRICES GO INTO EFFECT ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th.

E. Murray, 1216 You street, N. W. Wholesale and retail.

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UP-TO-DATE IN EVERYTHING.

105 6th STREET, NORTHWEST.

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BORN CLAIRVOYANT AND

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TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.

Removes Spells and Evil Influences

Re-unites the Separated and Gives Luck to All.

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No letters answered unless accompanied by stamp.

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COLUMBIA ICE COMPANY.

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This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnish the famous Columbia Springs.

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He can tell your name and anything you would like to know accurately and truthfully. If you are in trouble of any kind consult him, and he will set you right.

He will treat you honestly and fairly.

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THE SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL OF LAW, 344 MARSHALL BLVD., DETROIT, MICH.

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THE ARCTIC ICE CREAM CO

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1723 Seventh St. Northwest.

French and American Ice Creams.

Ices and Sherbets.

Fine Line of Oysters and Sea Food.

Always in Stock.

Cafe for Gentlemen and Ladies

Prices always consistent with the excellence of the goods. Special rates offered to dealers, to churches and religious bodies. I. E. Williamson

Proprietor and Manager.

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WILLIAM'S

Prussian Syrup

—OF—

TAR, WILD CHERRY &c.

The most certain and speedy remedy known for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

And all Pulmonary Complaints.

For Sale by

F. S. WILLIAMS & CO.

Masonic Temple, 7 and 9th Streets, N. W.

Subscribe to and read The Bee.

BASE BALL HOUSE.

1528 7th street, N. W.
The Base Ball House, 1528 7th street, is one of the most popular places of business in the city. There are places that claim to surpass this house for pure whiskey, but the consensus of opinion is among those who have good tastes that the BASE BALL HOUSE under the management of W. J. Donovan

is unequalled. This house is known to have the purest and best whiskies in the market. His excellent selections are made with care. The patron's health is more important than anything else, hence W. J. Donovan makes it a business to purchase the purest and the best wines and liquors the market affords.

HIS COLUMBIA CLUB.
Whiskey is a household article. The very name tells you that Donovan is the only man who handles

the goods.

The Old Glory Cigars is something new. He has recently purchased several thousand of these cigars. He had them made especially for the trade. They are cigars that smoke appreciable and are equal to any cigar on the market. Smokers like a good cigar and this you can find at Donovan's.

Night Cap

The Baseball House.

THE COLUMBIA CLUB

is especially distilled for this house.

It is Donovan's own brand.

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THE COLUMBIA CLUB

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Protective Benefit Association

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Capital Stock Fully Paid In.

We insure any person from 3 to 60 years of age if in good health, without regard to sex.
We pay sick and accident benefits varying from 75 cents to \$10.00 per week, and a death benefit fund varying from \$7.50 to \$125.00.

We are required to keep a certain RESERVE FUND on hand for the PROTECTION OF THE INSURED, thus putting it out of our power to render the Association other than LEGITIMATE, SAFE, SOUND AND RELIABLE. You can deal with us with the firm assurance that we will do whatever promised if you do your part.

WANTED AT ONCE!
Twenty Good Agents to represent the PROTECTIVE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
—GOOD PAY— —STEADY EMPLOYMENT—
Call early and secure territory.

OFFICE: 609 F STREET, N. W. (First room front).

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Aaron J. Gaskins, 2nd vice-president, 1009

L. Melendez King, secretary, 1009

Dr. I. A. Boyd, treasurer, 1009

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Dr. M. O. Dumas, medical director

Wm. J. Howards, president; Henry H. Waring, vice-president; Edmund Hill, Jr., secretary and manager; D. Blair, physician; Geo. F. Collins, attorney. Main office, 494 Louisiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Jno. A. Lankford, treasurer; Dr. Jos.

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